



IOHAN-AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAVVS. A. ETAT 50: 1642.

Cross Sculpsit

Job. Amos Comenii 1585

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

Hoc est,

*Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo
Rerum, & in vita Actionum, sicut
Pictura & Nomenclatura.*

JOH. AMOS COMENIVS
Visibile WORLD.

OR,

A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief
Things that are in the world; and of
Mens Employments therein.

A Work newly written by the Author in
Latine; and High-Dutch (being one of his last
Essays, and the most suitable to Childrens
capacities of any that he hath hitherto
made) & translated into English.

By CHARLES HOOLE, Teacher of a
Private Grammar-School in
Lothbury, LONDON.

For the use of young Latine-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

Jan: LONDON,
Printed for J. Kirton, at the Kings-Arms, in
Saint Pauls Church-yard, 1659. 8

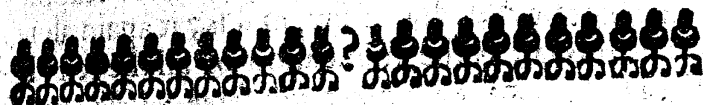


2 Gen. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all Cattell, and to the Fowl of the air, and to every beast of the Field.

2 Gen. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cunctas animantes terra, & universa volatilia cali, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque Adam nominibus suis cuncta animantia, & universa volatilia cali, & omnes bestias agri.



THE Authors *PREFACE* TO THE READER.



Instruction is the means to expell Rudeness; with which young Wits ought to be wel-furbished in Schools: But so, as that the Teaching be 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, and 4. Solid.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as are beneficial to ones life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for Wisdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of Living. This will be that Grace of ones life, *to be wise, to act, to speak.*

3. 4. It will be *clear*, & by that firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business is that *sensual objects*

THE PREFACE.

jects be rightly presented to the senses, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof, we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schooles, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavtily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schooles, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of mens Actions in their way of living!* Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is a little Book, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.

I. *The Pictures* are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they

THE PREFACE.

they are described in the *Ianna Latina Lingua*, and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general Term.

III. *The Descriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, alwayes sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which such Book, and in such a dress may (I hope) serve,

I. *To entice witty Children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights, And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scarcrows may be taken away out of wisdomes Gardens.

II. This same little Book will serve to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more; which is also a great matter. For the senses (being the main guides of Child-hood, because therein the Mind doth not as yet raise up it self to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry

THE PREFACE.

wry themselves hither and thither, out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won herunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the Prime things that are in the world, by sport, and merry pastime.* In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of the *Vestibulum, and Ianna Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of it self.

I. First it will afford a Devise for learning to read, more easily than hitherto; especially having a *Symbolical Alphabet* set before it, to wit, the Characters of the several Letters, with the Image of that creature, whose voyce that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the yong *A b c* Scholar will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use can readily afford all things. And then, having looked over a *Table of the chief Syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inscriptions set over them

THE PREFACE.

them. Where again the very looking upon the thing Pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits,* which may wholly be avoyded by this Method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger Descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same Book being used in *English in English Schooles* will serve for the perfect learning of the whole *English tongue*, and that from the bottom; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and Phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short *English Grammar* might be added at the end, clearly resolving the Speech already understood into its parts, shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joyned together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English translation, may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latine tongue*: as one may see in this Edition, the whole Book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the Book is in all things the same, only in two idiomēs, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also

THE PREFACE.

so some Observations and Advertisements added in the end, touching those things only, wherein the Use of the Latine tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because *the first tasks of Learners ought to be little, and single*, we have filled this first Book of training one up to see a thing of himself with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our Understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found some where else, whither there will now be an easie passage by this our *little Encyclopadia* of things subject to the senses, Something remaineth to be said, touching the more cheerful use of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withall as they please, with the sight of the Pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing, which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing, which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed,
not

THE PREFACE.

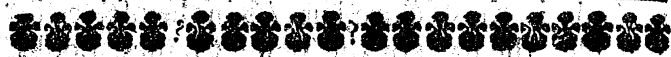
not only in the Picture, but *also* in themselves, for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, &c.

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as, colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withall at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it self.

The.



The Translator to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

There are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused,) many of *the Books of this well-deserving Author Mr. John Commenius*; which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been Translated in several Countries out of Latine into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that, they are indeed of *singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latine)* to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young Children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things, and words, they prove rather a more toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude, and variety (and thereby to become discouraged;) then to care to treasure them

up,

up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his later works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come neerer to the reach of tender wits; and in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgement,) descended to the very Bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the Senses well, by presenting their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, We generally missing this way, do teach children, as we do Parrats, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, *taking the Way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions, which, till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean.* And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes, not to put a Child to School, till he be at least eleven, or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanour of such children for the most part, have taught many Parents to be hasty enough to send their own to School, if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they may be kept out of harms

THE PREFACE.

harms way; and yet if they do not profit, for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all, being had of their years,) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a Childes capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-Schooles to learn the Latine Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity, and ease. And at present I know no better Help to forward his yong Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latine Tongues.

What profitable use may be made thereof, respecting chiefly that his own Countrey and Language, he himself hath told you in his Preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schooles, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion, and liberty, to use it, or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to School to learn Latine, I would have him together with his Accidence to be provided of this book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let him *look over the Pictures with their general Titles* or Inscriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English, or Latine. By this means he shall have the Method

THE PREFACE.

Method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere in their real forms.

II. Let him *read the Description at large*, first in English, and afterwards in Latine, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withall, let him take notice of the Figures inserted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a suddain, either in English, or Latine. Thus, he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us, partly because our English-Schools think that Children should learn it at the Latine, and our Latine-Schooles suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our Common-Grammar is too much defective in this Part, & Scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from Schooles to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latine, or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Trades-men, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble, in their Bills, and Shop-Books.

III. Then let him *get the Tiles and Descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the Picture

THE PREFACE.

Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also *learn*, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one be one, as they answer one another in Latine and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the Rules (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of the *Accidence*; where I would have him, *tell what Part of Speech any word is, and then what Accidents belong to it*; but especially to *decline the Nouns, and Conjugate the Verbs* according to the Examples in his *Rudiments*; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his *Accidence*. As for the *Rules of Gender of Nounes, and the Praterperfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, or those of Concordance and Construction* in the latter part of the *Accidence*, I would not have a child much troubled with them, till by the help of this Book he can perfectly practise so much of *Etymologie*, as concerns the first Part of his *Accidence* only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go cheerfully forward in their *Grammar, and School-Authors*, especially, if whilst they are employed herein they be taught also to write a fair, and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that Countrey and Speech, which cannot without alteration of some Pictures, as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted

THE PREFACE.

fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latine, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behoove those Masters, that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nounes, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, (having found it most agreeable to the best witted Children, who are most taken up with pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things, which they seem to represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to their Understanding,) but for as much as the work is now done, (though in somethings not so completely, as it were to be wished) I rejoyce in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings, for the present. And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated a Child, who is forward to impart to others, what himself hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not too much trouble their thoughts, and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments; which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; (because indeed to them they signifie nothing, but

(b)

THE PREFACE.

a more swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend also particulars, but by this or the like Subdiarie, inform them, first with some knowledge of things, and words wherewith to expresse them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood, and more firmly kept in mind. Else, how should a Child conceive, what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is wch is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules, consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended, touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being *the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply our selves to their reach, but I leave the observation hereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby,

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and

THE PREFACE.

and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of Gods heavenly grace, and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in Lothbury, London, Jan. 25.
1658.

N B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.



The Judgement of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, touching a Work of this Nature, in his Gate to Sciences, Chap. 2.

Certainly the use of Images, or Representations is great : If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish, Fowles, they would stand us in great stead. For pictures are the most intelligible Books, that Children can look upon. They come closest to nature ; nay, saith Scaliger, Art exceeds her.

A Particular Advertisment.

WHereas divers Gentlemen of good quality, have been very earnest heretofore with *Charles Hoole* as well to Table as teach their Children; This is to give notice to all, but especially those of his acquaintance, that he is now fitted of an House and all things answerable to their meet accommodation, and will be diligent himself, and maintain an able Usher also in his House to attend their Teaching, and his Wife and her Servants, ready to see to their wholesome dyet, and cleanly ordering, upon a Rate answerable to so great a Charge and Pains, as are thereunto required. At the North-East Corner of the New-Buildings in the Token-house Garden in *Lotbury London*. Nere the *Royal Exchange*.

There is now in the Press, a third Edition Corrected and Enlarged. Of the easie Entrance to the Latine Tongue. Written by Mr. *Charles Hoole*, containing.

1. The Rudiments of Grammer, with the Examination of the Accidence.
2. A Vocabulary of common-words, English and Latines
3. Sundry and short Examples, applyable to the Rules of Concordance, and Construction.
4. Collections out of the lowest School Authours.
5. More Elegant Expressions for Children.
6. The first Principles of Christianity, Which may be had bound altogether, or severally as directed in the Preface.

faults, that have escaped the Press, which I desire the Master to correct with his Pen, before he deliver the Book to his young Scholar to use; are these:

Breaketh
She
quealeth
burneth
peer
from
angulati
in
growth
ivy
growtree
round
marjorum
the ground ivy
eask
notly
Halicætus.
Mil-snake
melt
Row
glicirnum
Caput
and is
Hanus
quod
un
Manurvia.
part

breatheth.	Pag. 4
The	5
squeaketh,	13
turneth,	18
neer,	25
Iron,	25
ungulati,	27
is,	29
groweth,	31
ash,	32
crowtoes,	33
round,	33
marjoram	33
Germander,	39
cane,	39
knotty	51
Halixetus	65
milk-snake,	71
milt	71
rone,	77
glicirnum,	78
The head	80
is	82
Manus	84
quos	94
sunt	101
in, left out, l. 8.	107
mannaria,	107
partly,	

For

and
and
tunditur
Drewing
Tibiala
Lignar

Ianna
superior
fabric
culcitra
Sud
magnea

desetat

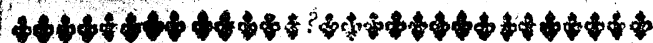
galoam
shap
tabula
sticketh
and
cipris

tribunatur
fracer
angiporti
Defen
bombarduria
emittuntur

or } line 9. 26
or }
tunditur 109
Brewing, 116
Tibialia, 127
Lignarius, 131
Domus } to be ad-
Ianna, } ded line 136
superiores, 137
fabrica, }
culcitris, } 149
Suds, 155
magnetica 159
a trustie and } 1.3. 169
deserat }
is to be added, l. 12. 183
galcam, 186
sharp, } 191
tabula, }
stinketh, 201
& }
cyphris } 207

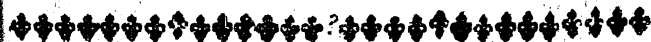
by to be add. l. 25. 235
tribunatur, 237
frater, 243
angiportis, 250
defendant, 253
bombardica, 283
emittur, 287

For



ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

A
WORLD of THINGS
Obvious to the Senses
drawn in PICTURES.



I.

Invitation.

Invitatio.

The Master, and the Boy.

M. **C**ome Boy! learn to be wise.

P. What doth this mean, to be wise?

M. To understand rightly, to do rightly, and to speak out rightly, all that are necessary.

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by Gods help.

P. How?

Magister & Puer.

M. **V**eni, Puer! discere Sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?

M. Omnia, quæ necessaria, rectè intelligere, rectè agere, rectè eloqui.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. I

M. I will guide thee through all,

I will shew thee all.

I will name thee all.

P. See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy hand can picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the world, and we will view all things.

Hear thou hast a lively & vocal Alphabet.

M. Ducam te, per omnia,

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices Sonos, ex quibus constat Sermo humanus; quos, Animalia sciunt formare, & tua Lingua scit imitari, & tua Manus potest pingere.

Postea ibimus in Mundum, & spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.



Cornix cornicatur. á á Aa
The Crow cryeth.



Agnus balat. bé é é B b
The Lamb blatteth.



Cicada stridet. cí cí C c
The grasshopper chirpeth.



Upupa dicit. dú dú D d
The Whooppoo saith.



Infans ejulat. é é é E e
The Infant cryeth.



Ventus flat. fi fi F f
The wind bloweth.



Anser gingrit. ga ga G g
The Goose gaggleth.



Os halat. háh háh H h
The mouth breaketh out.



Mus mintrit. i i i I i
The Mouse chirpeth.



Anas tetrinnit. khá khá K k
The Duck quacketh.



Lupus ululat. lú lú L l
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus murmurat.

mum mum M m



Felis clamat. nan nan N n
The Cat cryeth.



Anriga clamat. ó ó ó O o
The Carter cryeth.



Pullus pipit. pí pí P p
The Chicken pépeth.



Cuculus cuculat. kú kú Q q
The Cuckoo singeth cuckoo.



Canis ringitur. rrr R r
The Dog grinmeth.



Serpens sibilat. si S s
The Serpent hisseth.



Graculus clamat. tac tac T t
The Jay cryeth.



Buboululat. ú ú U u
The Owl howeth.



Lepus vagit. vá W w
The Hare squealeth.



Rana coaxat. coax X x
The Frog croaketh.



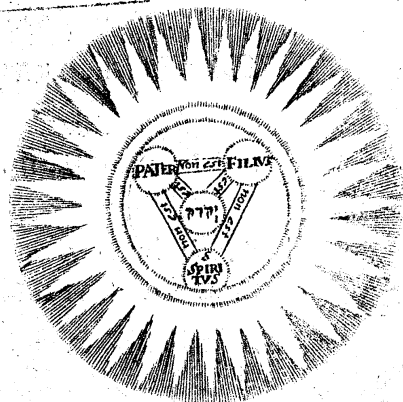
Asinus rudit. y y y Y y
The Ass brayeth.



Tabanus dicit. ds ds Z z
**The Breeze or Horse-
fly saith.** B 3

II.

God,

Dens.

2

GOD is of himself,
from everlasting to
everlasting,

A most perfect and
a most blessed Being.

In his Essence *Spi-*
ritual, and one.

In his Personality,
Three.

In his will,

DEUS est ex se-
ipso, ab æterno in æter-
num,

Ens perfectissimum
& beatissimum

Essentiâ Spiritualis &
Unus.

Hypostasi,
Trinus.

Voluntate,

The

Holy,
Just,
Merciful,
and true.

In his power,
very great :

In his goodness,
very good.

In his wisdom,
unmeasurable.

A light
inaccessible ;
and yet all
in all :

Every where,
and no where :

The chiefest Good,
and the only unex-
hausted fountain of all
good things :

As the creator,
to the Governor,
and preserver of all
things, which
we call the
world.

Sanctus,
Iustus,
Clemens,
verax,

Potentiâ,
Maximus.

Bonitate,
Optimus.

Sapientiâ,
immensus:

Lux
inaccessa ;

& tamen

Omnia in omnibus :

Ubique,
& nullibi :

Summum bonum,
& bonorum omnium
Fons
solus,
& inexhaustus.

Omnium Rerum
quas vocamus
mundum,
ut *Creator*,
ita *Gubernator*
& *Conservator*.

B4

III. Mun-

III.

Mundus.



The World.

Coelum

The Heaven 1.

habet fire,
and Stars.

The Clouds 2.

hang
in the air.

Birds 3.

lie
under the Clouds.

Fishes 4.

swim
in the water.The earth
hath Hills 5.

Woods 6.

Fields 7.

Beasts 8.

And Men 9.

Thus,
the greatest
bodies
of the World,
the four Elements,
are full of their own
inhabitants.

Coelum 1.

habet Ignem,
& Stellas.

Nubes 2.

pendent
in Aëre.

Aves 3.

volant
sub Nubibus.

Pisces 4.

natant
in Aquâ.

Terra

habet Montes, 5.

Sylvas, 6.

Campos, 7.

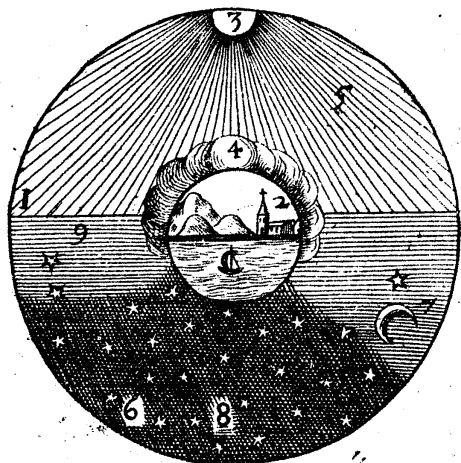
Animalia, 8.

Homines, 9.

Ita,
sunt plena
Habitatoribus suis,
quatuor Elementa,
Mundi
maxima
Corpora.

IV. The

IV.

Cælum.**The Heaven.**

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about,
and encompasseth
the Earth 2.
standing in
the middle.

The Sun 3.
wherefoether it is
shineth perpetually,
whosoever dark

Clouds 4.
may take it from us ;
and by its rayes 5.
occasioneth light,
and the light, Day.

On the other side
over against it is
Darkness 6.
and thence Night.

In the Night,
shineth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8.
glister, and twinkle.

In the Evening 9.
is Twilight,
in the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day,

Cælum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit
Terram 2.
stantem in medio.

Sol 3.
ubi ubi est,
fulget perpetuo,
ut ut

Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant ;
facitque suis *Radiis* 5.

Lucem ;
Lux Diem.

Ex opposito,
sunt *Tenebrae* 6.
inde *Nox*.

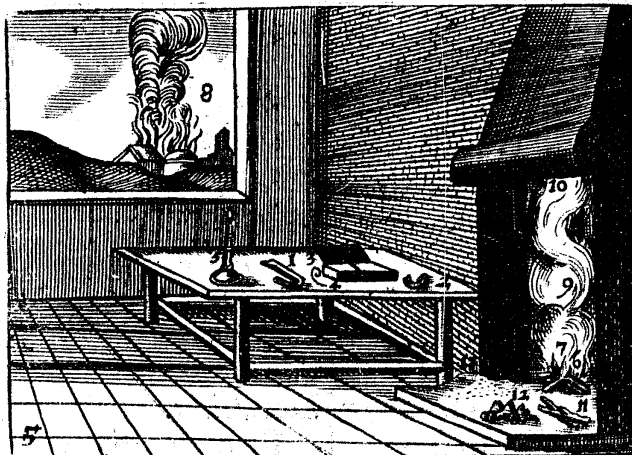
Nocte,
splendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, scintillant.

Vesperi 9.
est *Crepusculum* :
Manè Aurora 10.
& *Diluculum*.

V.

Fire.

Ignis.



The Fire
 bloweth, burneth, and
 consumeth to ashes.

A spark of it struck
 out of a Flint 1
 (or Fierstone) 2.
 by means of a Steel 1.
 and taken by tinder in
 a tinder-box 3.
 lighteth a match 4.
 and after that
 a Candle 5,
 or a Stick, 6.
 and causeth
 a flame 7.

Ignis
 ardet, urit,
 cremat.
Ejus Scintilla,
 ope *Chalybis* 1.
 è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2.
 elisa,
 & in *Suscitabulo* 3.
 à *Fornice* excepta,
Sulphuratum 4.

& inde *Candelam* 5
 vel *Lignum* 6.
 accendit,
 & *Flammam* 7. excitat

ze, 8.
 which
 whicheth hold
 the houses.
 Smoak, 9.
 ascendeth there from
 which
 sticking to the
 chimney 10.
 ascendeth into soot.

Of a Fire-brand,
 or burning stick,) *made a*
and 11.
 or quenched
 stick).

Of a hot Coal
 or hot piece
 (a fire-brand)
 made a Coal 12.
 or a dead
 ember.)
 That,
 which remaineth,
 at last
 becomes 13.
 or Embers
 or hot Ashes.)

vel *Incendium* 8.
 quod
 ædificia
 corripit.

Fumus 9.
 inde ascendit,
 qui,
 adhærens
Camino, 10.
 abit in *Faliginem*.

Ex Torre,
 (ligno
 ardente,) *fit Turis* 11.
 (lignum
 extinctum)
Ex Prunâ,
 (candente
 torris, particulâ)
 fit *Carbo* 12.
 (particulâ
 mortua.)

Tandem,
 quod
 remanet,
 est *Cinis* 13.
 & *Favilla*
 (cinis ardens.)

The

VI.

Aër



The Air.

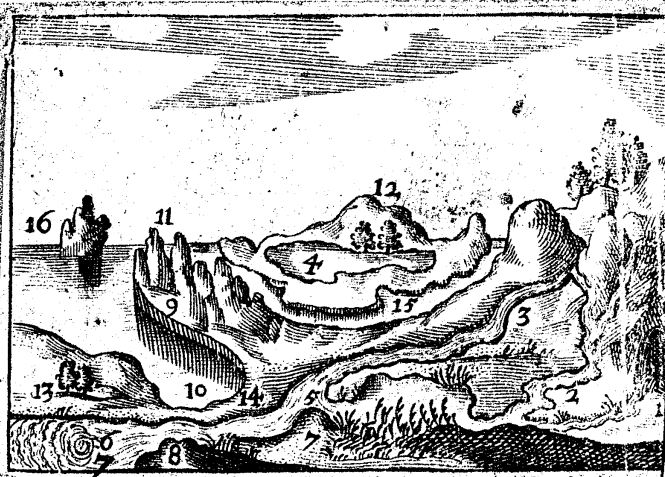
A cool Air 1.
 breatheth gently.
 The wind 2.
 bloweth strongly.
 A Storm 3.
 bloweth down Trees.
 A whirl-wind 4.
 turneth it self in a
 round compass.
 A wind under
 ground 5.
 maketh an Earthquake.
 In Earthquake, causeth
 the gapings of the
 earth, (and falls of
 houses.) 6.

Aura 1.
 spirat leniter.
Ventus 2.
 flat valide.
Procella 3.
 sternit arbores.
Turbo 4.
 se agit in gyrum.
Ventus
subterraneus 5.
 excitat
Terræ-motum;
Terræ-motus
 facit
*Labe*s (ruinas.) 6.

VII. Aqua.

VII.

Aqua.



The Water.

The water
 springeth
 out of a fountain, 1.
 floweth downward in
 a brook, 2.
 runneth
 in a beck, 3.
 standeth
 in a pond, 4.
 floweth
 in the stream, 5.
 is whirled about in a
 whirl-pit 6.
 and canseth
 ens 7.

The River

hath
 banks 8.

The Sea

maketh
 shores 9.
 Bayes, 10.
 Capes 11.
 Islands 12.
 Almost Islands 13.
 Necks of Land 14.
 Straights, 15.
 and hath in it
 Rocks. 16.

Aqua
 scater
 & Fonte, 1.
 defluit
 in Torrente, 2.
 manat
 in Rivo, 3.
 stat
 in Stagno, 4.
 fluit
 in Flumine, 5.
 gyratur
 in Vortice, 6.
 facit
 Paludes 7.

Flumen

habet
 Ripas. 8.

Mare

facit
 Littora, 9.
 Sinus, 10.
 Promontoria, 11.
 Insulas, 12.
 Peninsulas, 13.
 Isthmos, 14.
 Freta, 15.
 & habet
 Scopulos, 16.

VIII.

The Clouds.

Nubes.



A vapour 1.
ascendeth from the
water.

From it
a Cloud 2.
is made, and
a white Mist 3.
near the
Earth.

Rain 4
and a small shower
distilleth out of a
Cloud,
drop by drop:

Ex aqua
ascendit
Vapor. 1.
Inde fit
Nubes 2.
& propè terram
Nebula. 3.
E Nube
guttatim stillat
Pluvia 4
& Imber.

which

which
being frozen,
is Hail; 5.
half-frozen,
is snow; 6.
being warm
is Mel-dew.

In a Rainy Cloud,
set over against the
Sun, the Rain-bow 7.
appeareth.

A drop
falling into the
water, maketh
a Bubble. 8
many Bubbles
make
froth. 9.

Frozen water,
is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,
a white Frost.

Thunder
is made of a brimstone
like vapour,
which
breaking out of a cloud
with lightning, 11.
thundereth and strik-
eth with lightning.

Quæ,
gelata,
Grando; 5.
semigelata,
Nix; 6.
calefacta,
Rubigo est.

In nube pluviosa,
Soli opposita,
apparet
Iris. 7.

Gutta,
incidens in aquam,
facit
Bullam; 8.
multæ Bullæ
faciunt
Spumam. 9.

Aqua congelata
Glacies; 10.
Ros congelatus,
Præina, dicitur.

Ex
vapore sulphureo
fit Tonitru,
quod,
erumpens è nube
cum Fulgure, 11.
tonat
& fulminat.

C 2

Terra.

IX.

Terra.



The Earth.

In the Earth

are
 High Mountains 1.
 Deep Valleys, 2.
 Hills Rising, 3.
 Hollow Caves, 4.
 Plain Fields, 5.
 Shady Woods, 6.

In Terræ

sunt

Montes 1. alti,
Valles 2. profundæ,
Colles 3. elevati,
Speluncæ 4. cavæ,
Campi 5. plani,
Sylvæ 6. opacæ.

X.

Terra-Fœtus.



The Fruits of the Earth.

A meadow 1.

yieldeth
Grass,
with Flowers
and Herbs,
which being
cut down,
are made Hay 2.

A Field 3.
yieldeth Corn,
and Pot-herbs 4.

Mushrooms 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.

Come up in
woods.
Metals,
Stones,
and Minerals
grow under the
Earth.

Pratum 1.

fert
Gramina,
cum Floribus
& Herbis:
quæ
defecta,
fiunt Fœnum 2.

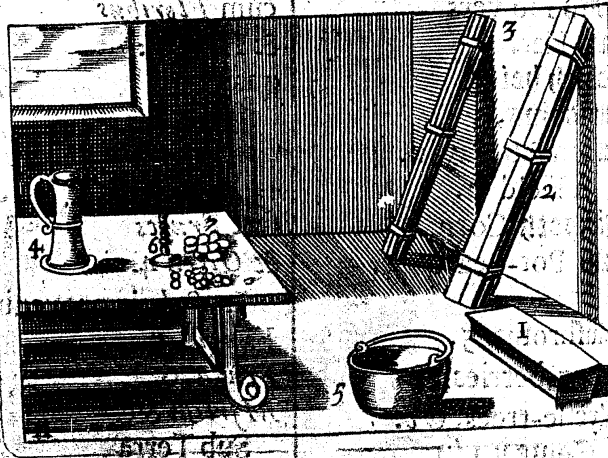
Arum 3.
fert Fruges
& Olera 4.

In Sylvis proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli &c.

Sub Terra
nascuntur
Metalla,
Lapides,
Mineralia.

XI.

Metalla.



Metals.

Lead 1. soft, and heavy.

From 2.

3 hard, and Steel 3.

harder.

They make Tankards

of Brass 4.

of Tinn;

Kettles 5.

of Copper;

Candlesticks 6.

of Lattin;

Dollers 7.

of Silver;

Ducates

and Crown

pieces 8.

of Gold;

Quick-silver,

is alwayes liquld,

and eateth thorow

Metals.

Plumbum 1. est molle & grave.

Ferrum 2. est durum,

& durior

Calybs. 3.

E Stanno, faciunt

Cantbaros; 4.

ex Cupro,

Athena, 5.

ex Orichalco,

Candelabra, 6.

ex Argento,

Thaleros, 7.

ex Auro,

Scutatos,

(Ducatos)

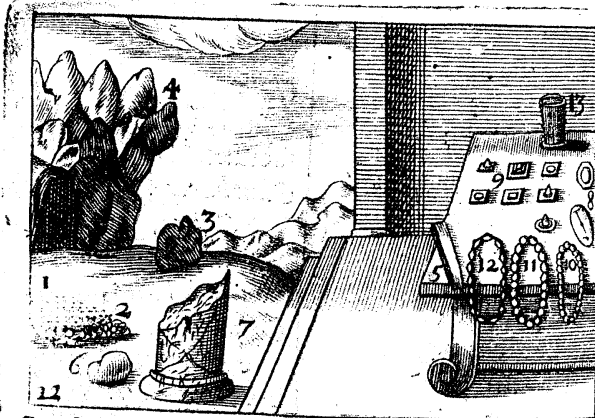
& Coronatos. 8.

Argentum vivum, semper liquet, & metalla corrodit.

Lapides

XII.

Stones.

Lapides.

- Sand 1.
and Gravel 2.
is Stone broken
into bits.
A great Stone 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A whet-stone 5.
A Flint, 6.

- Arena* 1.
& *Sabulum* 2.
est comminutus
Lapis.
Saxum 3.
est pars
Petra (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6.

Marmor

Marble 7. &c.
ordinary
es.

Load-stone 8.
with Iron to it.
Jewels 9.
clear Stones, as,
the Diamond white,

the Rubie red,
the Sapphire blue,
the Emerald green,
the Jacinth yellow,
&c. And they glitter
being cut in fashion of
the nails of ones hand
Pearls,
and Unions 10.
now in Shell-Fish,

Corals, 11.
in a Sea-Thrub.
Amber, 12.
gathered from the
Sea.
Glasse, 13.
is like Chry-
stal.

Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt lapides obscuri.

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemma 9.
sunt lapilli pellucidi, ut :
Adamas candidus,

Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant
angulati.

Margarita
& *Uniones* 10.
crescunt
in conchis;
Corallia 11.
in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum 12.
colligitur
è mari.

Vitrum 13.
simile est
Crystallo.

Arbor

XII.

Tree.

Arbor.



A Plant 1. *Crus-*
eth, from a
Seed.

A Plant map-
eth to a
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a
Tree, 3.

The Root 4.
beareth up the
Tree.

E *Semine*
procreant
Planta, 1.
Planta
abit
in *Fruticem*, 2.
Frutex in
Arborem, 3.
Arborem
sustentat
Radix 4.

E Radice

Body or Stem 5.

th from the

The Stem
beth it self

Boughs 6.

green branches 7.

de of

ves 8.

The top 9.

in the height.

The Stock 10.

close to the roots.

A Log 11.

the body feld down,

thout boughs,

abing

ark

nd Rinde 12.

ait and

heart 13.

Bird-lime 14.

both upon the

boughs, which also

weat

Gumm,

Rosin,

Pitch, &c.

E Radice
furgit
Stirps (*Stemma*.) 5.

Stirps
se dividit
in *Ramos* 6.
& *Frones*, 7.
factas
ex *Foliis* 8.

Cacumen 9.
in summo est.

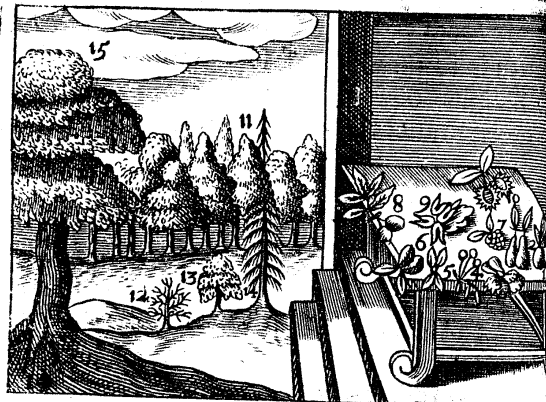
Truncus 10.
adhaeret radicibus.

Caudex, 11.
est dejectus *Stipes*,
sine ramis :

habens
Corticem
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam
& *medullam*, 13.

Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur :
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.
sudant.

Fructus

Fruits of Trees. *Fructus Arborum*

Fruits that have no
shells are pulled from
fruit-bearing trees.

The Apple 1.
is round.

The Pear 2.
and Fig 3.
are somewhat long.

The Cherry 4.
hangerh
by a long start.

The Plumb 5.
and Peach 6.

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.

Malum 1.
est rotundum.

Pyrum 2.
& *Ficus* 3.
sunt oblonga.

Cerasum 4.
pendet
longo *Pediculo*;

Prunum 5.
& *Persicum* 6.

a shorter.

The Mulberry 7.

is very short one.

The Wall-nut 8.

The Hazel-nut 9.

The Chest-nut 10.

is wrapped in a

husk

to a Shell.

Bare Trees

are 11.

The Firr,

The Elder,

The Birch,

The Cypress,

The Beech,

The Ivy,

The Sallow,

The Linde tree, &c.

But the most of them

affording shade.

But the Juniper 12.

and Bay-tree 13.

yield

Berries.

The Pine 14.

Pine-Apples.

The Oak 15.

Acorns

and Galls.

breviori;

Morus 7.

brevissimo.

Nux juglans 8.

Avellana 9.

& *Castanea* 10.

involuta sunt

Corticis

& *Putamini*.

Steriles arbores

sunt 11.

Abies,

Alnus,

Betula,

Cupressus,

Fagus,

Fraxinus,

Salix,

Tilia, &c.

sed pleraque

umbriferæ.

At *Juniperus* 12.

& *Laurus* 13.

ferunt

Baccas;

Pinus 14.

Strobilos.

Quercus 15

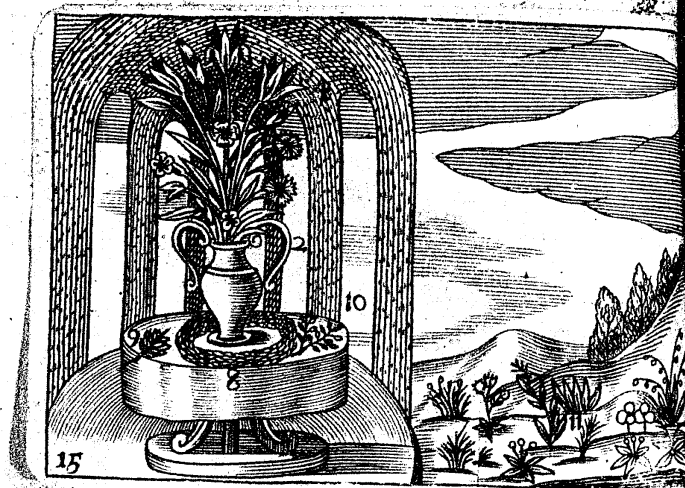
Glandes

& *Gallas*.

Flowers

Flowers.

Flores.



The most noted
amongst the flowers,
In the beginning of
the Spring are the
Violet 1.

the Crow-tree 2.
the Daffadil 3.

When the Lillies
white and yellow 4
and blew 5.
and the

Rose 6.
and Clove-gillow-
flowers 7. &c.

Inter Flores,
notissimi,
Primo Vere,

Viola 1.
Hyacinthus 2.
Narcissus 3.
Tum *Lilia*,
alba, & *lutea* 4.
& *cærulea* 5.
Tandem

Rosa, 6.
Caryophyllum, 7.
&c.

Of these
Earlands 8.
and Nose-gays 9.
are tyed round with
wigs.

There are also sweet
herbs added 10.
Marjorum,
lower-gentle,
Rue,
Savender,
Rosemary,
Hyssop,
Spike,
Basil,
Page,
Mints, &c.

Amongst field-flow-
ers 11.

the most noted are,
the May-lilie,
the Ground Ivy,
the Blew-bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongst herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood,
Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.

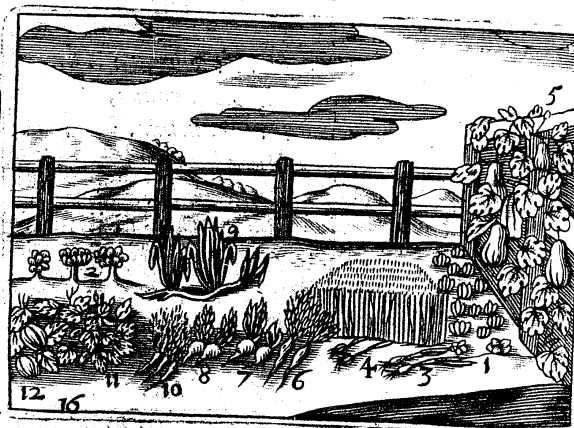
The Tulip 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no smell.

Ex his vientur
Serta 8.
& *Servia* 9.

Adduntur
etiam
Herba odorata 10.
ut, *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus,
Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus (*Libanotis*)
Hyssopus,
Nardus,
Ocymum,
Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter *Campestres*,
11.
notissimi sunt, Flores:
Lilium convallium,
Chamaedrys,
Cyanus,
Chamamelum, &c.
& *Herbæ*:
Cytisus (*Trifolium*)
Absinthium,
Acetosa,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa 12
Florum decus est,
sed odoris expers.

XVI.

Olera.**Pot-Herbs.**

Pot-

Pot-herbs

grow in

Gardens,

as, Lettice 1.

Colewort 2.

Onions 3.

Garlike 4.

Gourd 5.

The Parsnep 6.

The Turnep 7.

The Rhadish 8.

Horse-Rhadish 9.

Persellie 10.

Cucumbers 11.

and Pumpions 12.

In Hortis

nascuntur

*Olera,*ut, *Lactuca* 1.*Brassica* 2.*Cepa* 3.*Allium* 4.*Cucurbita* 5.*Sifer* 6.*Rapa* 7.*Raphanus minor* 8.*Raphanus major* 9.*Petrofelinum* 10.*Cucumeres* 11.*Pepones* 12.

XVII.

Fruges.**Corn.**

Some

Some Corn,
grow upon a
Straw,
parted by knots,
as, Wheat, 1.

Rice, 2.

Barley, 3.

in which the Ear
hath awnes, or else it is
without awnes, and it
nourisheth the Corns
in the Husk.

Some,
in stead of an Ear,
have a rizom
(or plume) containing
the Corns by bunches,
as, Oats, 4.

Millit, 5.

Turkey-wheat, 6.

Pulse
have Cods,
which enclose the
corns in two shales,
as, Pease 7.

Beans, 8.

Verches, 9.

and those that are lesse
than these, Lentils and
Urbes (or Tares.)

Frumenta,
quædam crescunt
super *culmum*,
distinctum *geniculis*,
ut, *Triticum*, 1.

Siligo, 2.

Hordeum; 3.

in quibus *Spica*,
habet *Aristas*,
aut est *mutica*,
fovetq; *grana*
in *glumâ*.

Quædam,
pro *Spica*,
habent *Paniculam*,
continentem *grana*
fasciatim,
ut, *Avena*, 4.

Milium, 5

Frumuntum Saraceni-
Legumina (cum 6.

habent *Siliquas*,
quæ *grana*
includunt *valvulis*,
ut, *Pisum*, 7.

Faba, 8.

Vicia, 9.

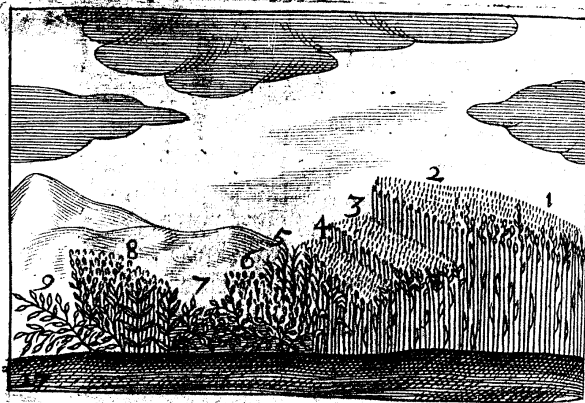
& his *minora*,

Lentes

& *Cicera*.

D 3 *Fruticos.*

XVII

Frutices.

Shrubs.

Planta

A Plant
being greater, and
harder than an Herb,
is called a Shrub,
such as are;

In Banks,
and ponds.
the Rush, 1.
the Bul-rush, 2.
or Cask without knots,
bearing Cats tails,
and the Reed 3
which is knotly and
hollow within

Elsewhere, 4.
the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder,
the Juniper.

Also the Vine 5.
which putteth
forth branches 6.
and these tendrels 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches
of grapes 9.
on the stalk
whereof hang grapes,
which contain Grape-
stones.

Planta,
major herbâ
& durior,
dicitur *Frutex*,
ut sunt:

In ripis
& stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
enodis *Scirpus*
[*Canna*] 2.
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodosa
intusq; cava
Arundo. 3.

Alibi, 4.
Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus,
Juniperus.

Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum *Scapo*
pendent *Uva*,
continentes
Acinos.

D 4

Animalia,

XIX.

*Animalia.**Primus**Aves.*

**Living-Creatures,
and first Birds.**

A living Creature,
beth, percerbeth,
nobeth it self ;
is born, dieth ;
is nourished,
and groweth ; standeth,
sitteth, or lyeth,
or goeth.

A Bird, (Fisher 1.
(here the Kings
making her nest
in the Sea)
is covered with
Feathers 2.
flyeth with Wings 3.
hath two pinions 4.
and as many Feet 5.
A tail, 6.
and a bill, 7.

The Shee, 8.
layeth Egges, 10.
in a Nest, 9.
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth
young-ones 11.

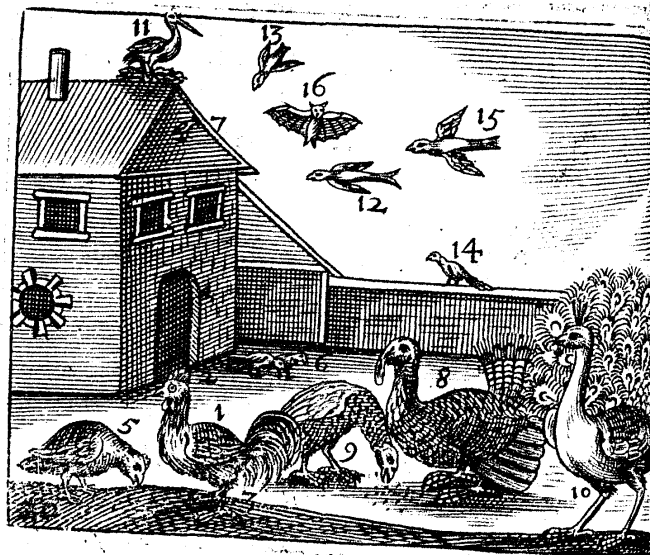
An Egge is covered
with a Shell 12.
under which is
the white 14.
in this the Yolk. 13.

Animal,
vivit, sentit,
mover se ;
nascitur, moritur ;
nutritur,
& crescit ; stat,
aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.

Avis,
(hic *Halcyon*, 1.
in mari
nidulans,)
tegitur
Plumis, 2.
volat *Pennis*, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Rostrum* 7.
Fœmella, 8
in *Nido* 9.
ponit *Ova*, 10.
iisque incubans,
excludit
Pullos. 11.

Ovum
tegitur *Testâ*, 12.
sub quâ est
Albumen, 14.
in hoc *Vitellus*. 13.

XX.

Aves Domestica.**Tame Fowl.**

The Cock 1.
 which croweth
 in morning)
 with a Comb, 2.
 and Spurs; 3.
 being gelded, he is
 called a Capon.
 and is crammed
 in a Coop 4.
 A Hen, 5.
 scrapeth the Dung-hill,
 and picketh up Cores,
 and also the Pigeons, 6.
 which are brought up
 in a Pigeon-house 7.)
 The Turkey-Cock 8.
 with his Turkey-Hen. 9.
 The gay Peacock 10.
 sheweth in his feathers.
 The Stork, 11.
 buildeth her nest on the
 top of the House.
 The Swallow, 12.
 the Sparrow, 13.
 the Mag-pie, 14.
 the Jackdaw, 15.
 and the Bat, 16.
 (or Flittermouse)
 flies about
 houses.

Gallus 1.
 (qui mane cantat)

habet *Cristam*, 2.
 & *Calcaria*; 3.
 castratus,
 dicitur *Capo*,
 & saginatur
 in *Ornithotrophio*. 4.

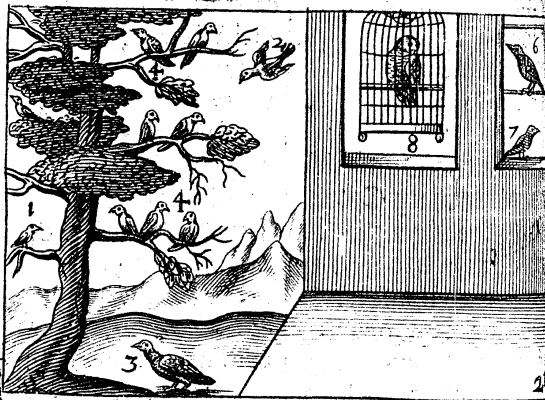
Gallina, 5.
 ruspatur *fimetum*,
 & colligit grana:
 sicut & *Columba*, 6.
 (quæ educantur
 in *Columbario*; 7.)
 & *Gallopavus*, 8.
 cum sua *Meleagride*. 9.

Formosus Pavo, 10.
 pennis superbit.
Ciconia, 11.
 in tecto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
 & *Vespertilio*, 16.
 (*Mus alatus*)
 volitant circa
 Domus.

XXI.

Oscines.



Singing-Birds.

The Nightingal 1.
 Sweetest of all.
 The Lark 2.
 The Thrush in the air;
 The Quail, 3.
 Sing on the ground;
 Others, (Trees 4.
 the boughs of
 the Canary-bird,
 the Chaffinch,
 the Goldfinch,
 the Siskin,
 the Linnet,
 the little Titmouse,
 the Wood-wall,
 the Robin-red-breast,
 the hedge sparrow, &c.
 The party-coloured
 Thrush 5.
 the Black-bird, 6.
 the Stare, 7.
 the Mag-pie,
 the Jay,
 the
 frame opens
 doors:
 A great many
 are wont to be shut
 in Cages. 8.

Luscinia (*Philomela* 1.
 cantat
 suavissimè omnium.

Alauda 2.
 cantillat,
 volitans in aëre;

Coturnix, 3.
 humi sedens;

Cætera,
 in ramis arborum, 4.
 ut : *Luteola peregrina*,

Fringilla,

Carduelis,

Acanthis,

Linaria,

parvus *Parus*,

Galgulus,

Rubecula,

Curruca, &c.

Psittacus 5. *discolor*,

Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.

cum *Pica*

&c. *Monedula*,

discunt

humanas voces

formare.

Pleræque,

solent includi

Caveis. 8.

Aves

XXII.

*Aves Campestres &
Sylvestres.*

Birds that haunt the Fields,
and Woods.

The Ostrich 1.
The greatest Bird.
The Wren 2.
The least.
The Owl 3.
The most despicable.
The Whoophoo 4.
The most nasty,
It eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradise 5.
Very rare.
The Pheasant 6.
The Bustard 7.
The best wild Peacock 8.
The Moor-Hen 9.
The Partridge 10.
The Wood-cock 11.
The Thrush 12.
accounted dainties.
Amongst the rest,
The best are the watch-
The Crane 13.
The mournful Turtle 14.
The Cuckoo 15.
The Stock-dove,
The Speight,
The Jay,
The Crow, &c. 16.

Struthio 1.
The greatest Bird.
Regulus 2. (*Trochilus*)
The least.
Noctua 3.
The most despicable.
Upupa 4.
The most nasty, (bus;
It eateth dung.
Manucodiata 5
Very rare.
Phasianus 6.
Tarda (*Otis*) 7.
Tetrao 8. *furdus*,
Attagen 9.
Perdix 10.
Gallinago (*Rusticola*) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
The best are the watch-
Grus 13 *pervigil*,
Turtur 14. *gemens*,
Cuculus 15
Palumbes,
Picus,
Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Aves

XXII.

Aves Rapaces.

Ravenous Birds.

The Eagle, 1.

the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.

The Vulture, 2.

and the Raven, 3.

fed upon

Carriion.

The Kite 4.

pursueth

Chickens.

The Falcon, 5

The Hobbie, 6.

and the Hawk, 7.

catch at little Birds.

The Gersfalcon, 8.

Pigeons,

and greater Birds.

Aquila, 1.

Rex avium,

Solem intuetur.

Vultur, 2.& *Corvus, 3.*

pascuntur

morticinis [cadaveri-] (bus.)*Milvus 4.*

infectatur

pullos gallinaceos.

*Falco, 5.**Nisus, 6.*& *Accipitur, 7.*

captant aviculas;

Astur, 8.

columbas,

& aves majores.

E

Aves

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticæ.

Water Fowl.

The white Swan, 1.
The Goose, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
swim up and down.

The Cormorant 4.
swimeth.

Add to these
the water-hen,
and the Pelecan, &c. 10.

The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
use to catch fish,
but the Heron 7.
standing on the
Banks.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill
into the water,
and belloweth like
an Ox.

The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anser, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.

Mergus, 4.
se mergit.

His adde
Fulica,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

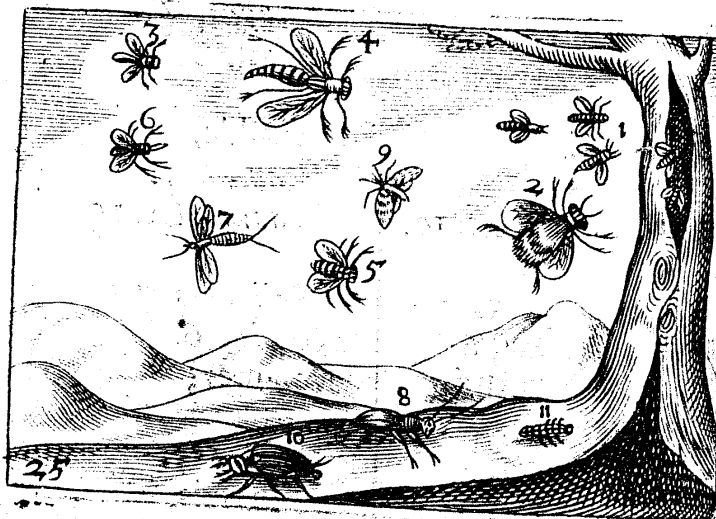
Halicatns 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes;

fed *Ardea* 7.
stands in ripis,
captant pisces.

Butio, 8.
rostrum aquæ inserit;
& ut bos mugit.

Motacilla 9.
motat caudam.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.*Flying-vermin.*

The Bee 1.
maketh Honey,
which the
Drone 2. devourereth.

The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
most with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
(or Breese) 5.
specially Cattel;
and the Flye 6.
and the Gnat 7. us

The Cricket 8.
singeth.
The Butterflie 9.
is a winged
waterpillar.

The Beetle 10,
covereth her wings
with Cases.

The Glow-worm 11.
shineth by night.

Apis 1.
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus, 2.

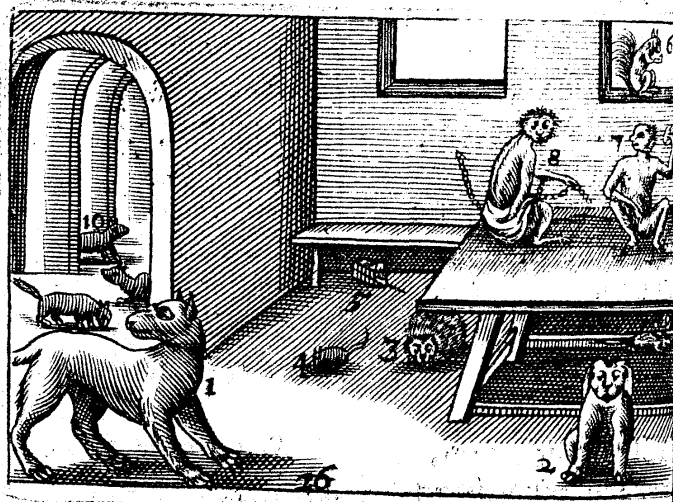
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infestant:
& *Pecus* imprimis,
Oestrus (*Afilus*;) 5.
nos autem,
Musca 6.
& *Culex* 7.

Gryllus 8.
cantillat.
Papilio 9.
est *Eruca* alata.

Scarabans 10.
tegunt alas
Vaginis.

Cicindela [*Lampy-*
noctu nitet. (ris) 11.

XXVI.

*Quadrupedia,**& Primum**Domestica.*

Four-Footed-Beasts,
and first those about the House.

The Dog 1.
with the Whelp 2.
is the keeper of
the House.

The Cat 3.
doth the House
of Mice; 4.
which also a
mouse-trap, 5. doth,

The Squirrel, 6.
the Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.

The Dormouse, 9.
and other
greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weasel,
The Martin,
and the Ferret,
trouble the House.

Canis 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
est custos Domus.

Felis (Catus) 3.
domum purgat
à *Muribus*; 4.
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5.

Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis, 9.
& ceteri
Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Mustela*,
Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

XXVII.

P'cora.



Heard Cattel.

The

The Bull 1.
 The Cow 2.
 The Calf 3.
 The Ewe 4.
 The Lamb 5.
 The Goat 6.
 The Kid 7.
 The Hog 8.
 The Sow 9.
 The Pigs 10.
 The bristles,
 The not horns;
 The cloven feet too,
 The those other
 The

Taurus 1.
Vacca 2.
 & *Vitulus* 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries (*Vervex*) 4.
Ovis 5.
cum Agno 6.
Lanam gestant.
Hircus (*Caper*) 7.
cum Caprâ 8.
 & *Hædo* 9.
habent
Villos & aruncos
Porcus (*Scrofa*) 10.
cum Porcellis 11.
habent Setas;
at non Cornua,
sed etiam
Ungulas bisulcas,
ut illa.

Inven-

XXVIII.

Fumenta.

Labouring Beasts.

The

The As 1.

and the Mule 2.

carry

gardens.

The Horse 3.

which a

Main 4.

traceth) carrieth us.

The Camel 5.

carrieth the Merchant

with his Wares.

The Elephant 6.

draweth his meat to

him with his Trunk 7.

He hath two Teeth 8.

standing out, and is

able to carry full thir-

ty men.

Asinus 1.& *Mulus* 2.

gestant

Onera ;

Equus 3.

(quem ornat

Fuba 4.)

nos ipsos ;

Camelus 5.

mercatozem

cum mercibus suis.

Elephas (Barus) 6.

pabulum adtrahit

Proboscide 7.*Dentes* duos 8

habet prominentes,

& portare potest

etiam triginta Viros.

Fera

XXIX.

Fera Pecudes.**Wilde Cattel;**

The

The Buff 1.
and the Buffal 2.
are wilde Bulls.

The Elke 3.
being bigger than an
horse (whose back
is impenetrable)
hath
knaggy horns;
as also the Hart 4.

But the Roe 5.
and the Hinde Calf al-
most none;

The Stone-back 6.
huge great ones;

The Wilde-goat 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeth
her self on a rock.

The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one
The Boar 9.
assaileth one with his
tuskes.

The Hare 10.
is fearful.

The Cony 11.
diggeth the earth;
As also the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Urus 1.
& Bubalus 2.
sunt feri boves.

Alces
major equo,
(cujus tergus
est impenetrabilis)
habet
ramosa cornua;
ut & Cervus 4.

Sed Caprea 5.
cum Hinnulo,
fere nulla;

Capricornus 6.
prægrandia;

Rupicapra 7
minuta,
quibus se
ad rupem suspendit;

Monoceros 8.
unum,
sed pretiosum.

Aper 9.
dentibus grassatur.

Lepus 10.
pavet.

Cuniculus 11.
terram perfodit;
ut & Talpa 12
quæ grumos facit.

Fera

XXX.

Feræ Bestiæ.

Wilde Beasts.

Wilde Beasts
have sharp paws,
and teeth, and are
flesh-eaters.

As the Lyon 1.
the King of four-footed
beasts, having a mane,
with the Lionsess;

The spotted
Panther 2.

The Tygre 3.
the cruellest of all;

The shaggy
Bear 4.

The ravenous
Wolf 5.

The quicksighted
Ounce 6.

The tailed
Fox 7.
the craftiest of all.

The Hedge-hog 8.
is prickly.

The Badger 9.
delighteth in holes.

Bestiæ
habent acutos Ungues
& dentes, suntque
carnivoræ.

Ut, Leo, 1.
Rex Quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum Leona;

Maculosus
Pardus (Panthera) 2.

Tygris 3.
immanissima omnium;

Villosus
Ursus 4.

Rapax
Lupus 5.

Lynx 6.
visu pollens.

Caudata
Vulpes 7.

omnium astutissima.

Erinaceus 8.
est aculeatus.

Melis 9.
latebris gaudet.

Serpentes

XXXI.

Serpentes & Reptilia.



Serpents and creeping things.

Snakes creep by
winding themselves ;

The Adder 1.

in the wood ;

The Water-Snake 2.

in the water ;

The Viper 3.

among great Stones ;

The Aspe 4.

in the fields ;

The Boa (or Mill-
Snake 5.)

in Houses.

The Slow-worm 6.
is blinde.

The Lizzard 7.
and the Salamander 8.
(that liveth long in the
fire) have feet.

The Dragon 9.
a winged Serpent kil-
leth with his breath ;

The Basilisk 10.
with his eyes,
and the Scorpion 11.
with his poisonous
taile.

Angues,
repunt sinuando se :

Coluber 1.

in Sylva ;

Natrix (hydra) 2.

in Aqua ;

Vipera 3.

in Saxis ;

Aspis 4.

in Campis ;

Boa 5.
in Domibus.

Cæcilia 6.
est cæca.

Lacerta 7.
Salamandra 8.

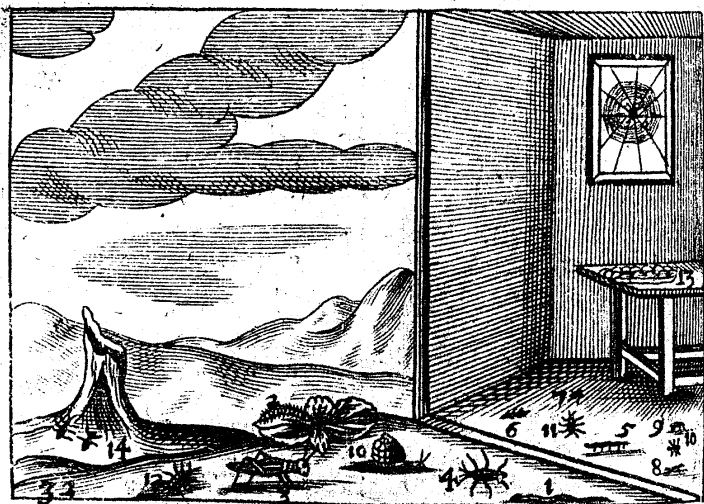
in igne vivax,
Pedes habent.

Draco 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu ;

Basiliscus 10.
Oculus ;

Scorpions 11
venenatâ caudâ,
necantes.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin. *Insecta repentina.*

Worms
gnaw things;
The Earth-worm 1.
the earth;
The Caterpillar 2.
the Plant;
The Grasshopper 3.
the Fruits;
The Mite 4.
the Corn;

Vermes,
res rodunt :
Lumbricus 1.
terram ;
Eruca 2.
plantam ;
Cicada 3.
fruges ;
Curculio 4.
frumenta ;

The Timber-worm 5.
Wood;
The Moth 6.
a garment;
The Book-worm 7.
a Book;
Maggots 8.
Flesh and Cheese;
Hand-worms
the hair.
The Shipping Flea 9.
the Lowse 10.
and the Stinking
Wall-louse 11.
bite us.

The Tike 12.
is a blood-sucker.
The Silk-worm 13.
maketh silk.

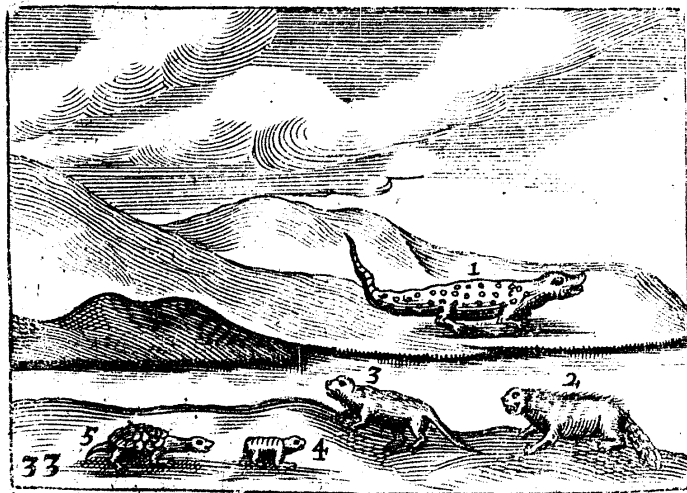
The Pismire 14.
is painful.
The Spider 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.

The Snail 16.
carrieth about her
Snail-horn.

Teredo (cossus) 5.
ligna ;
Tinea 6
Vestem ;
Blatta 7.
Librum ;
Termites 8.
carnem & caseum ;
Acari ;
Capillum.
Saltans Pulex 9.
Pediculus 10.
foetens Cimex 11.
nos mordent.
Ricinus 12.
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx 13.
facit sericum.
Formica 14.
est laboriosa.
Aranea 15.
texit araneum,
muscis retia.
Cochlea 16.
testam circumfert.

XXXIII.

Amphibia.



Creatures that live as well by
Water as by Land.

Creatures that
live by land and by
water are,

The Crocodile 1.
a cruel
and preying Beast
of the River Nilus ;
The Castor or Beaver 2.
having
feet like a Geeses
to swim,
and a scaly tail ;

The Otter 3.
the croaking Frog 4.
with the Toad,

The Tortoise 5.
covered above
and beneath
with Shells,
as with a Target.

In terra & aqua
vivencia sunt ,

Crocodilus 1.
immanis
& prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis ;

Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens
pedes anserinos
ad natandum,
& caudam squameam ;

Lutra 3.
& coaxans *Rana* 4.
cum *Bufone*,

Testudo 5.
supra & infra
testis,
ceu scuto,
operta.

XXXIV.

River Fish and Pond Fish. *Pisces Fluviales & Lacustres.*



A Fish
hath Fins 1. (eth,
with which it swim-
and Gills 2. (breath,
by which it taketh
and Prickles
instead of bones:
besides,
the Male hath a Melt,
and the Female a Row.
Some
have Scales,

Piscis
habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*,
loco ossium;
præterea,
Mas, *lactes*;
Fœmina, *Ova*.
Quidam
habent *Squamas*,

as the Carp 3.
and the Luce or Pike 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eele 5.
and the Lamprey 6

The Sturgeon 7.
having a sharp snout,
groweth longer than
a man;

The Sheath-fish 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger then he.

But the Hufon 9.
is the greatest.

Minewes 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.

Others of this sort,
are the Perch,
the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Elch, the Trout,
& Gudgeon, & Tench 11

The Crab-fish 12.
is covered with a shell,
and it hath claws,
and crawleth
forwards & backwards

The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

ut *Carpio* 3
Lucius (*Lupus*) 4.
Alii sunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla* 5
Mustela 6.
Accipenser (*Sturio*) 7.
mucronatus,
ultra longitudinem viri
excrefcit;

Silurus 8
bucculentus,
major illo est;
Sed maximus
Antacens (*Huso*;) 9.
Apue 10.

gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.

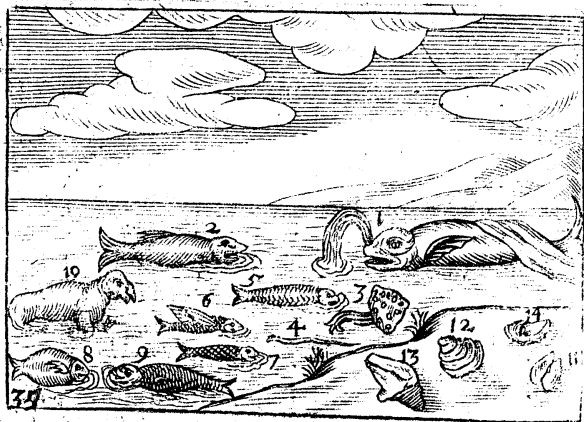
Alii hujus generis
sunt, *Perca*,
Alburnus,
Mullus (*barbus*),
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca* 11.

Cancer 12.
regitur *crusta*,
habetque *chelas*,
& graditur
porro & retrò.

Hirudo 13
fugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Marini Pisces, & Conchæ.



Sea-Fish, and Shel-Fish.

The Whale 1.
is the greatest of
the Sea-fish.
The Dolphin 2.
the swiftest;
The Scate 3,
the most monstrous,
Others are
the Lamprey, 4.
The Salmon, & the lax, 5

There are also
fish that fly. 6.
Add
Herrings, 7.
which are brought
pickled, and Place, 8.
and Cods, 9.
which are brought dry,
& the Sea-monsters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shel-fish 11.
have Shells.
The Oyster 12.
affordeth sweet meat.
The Purple-fish 13.
purple;
The other
Pearls, 14.

Piscium marinorum
maximus est
Balæna (Cetus) 1.
Delphinus 2.
velocissimus,
Raia 3.
monstrosissimus.
Alii sunt,
Muraena, 4.
Salmo (Eloxy) 5.

Dantur etiam
Volatiles. 6.
Adde
Haleces, 7.
qui salsi,
& *Passeres*, 8.
cum *Asellis*, 9.
qui arefacti,
adferuntur:
& monstra marina,
Phocæ, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11.
habet testas.
Ostrea 12.
dat lapidam carnem:
Murex 13.
purpuram;
alia, 14.
Margaritas.

Homo

XXXVI.

Homo.*Man.*

Adam

Adam, 1.
 the first Man,
 was made by God,
 after the Image
 of God, the sixth day
 of the Creation,
 of a lump of Earth ;
 And Eve, 2.
 the first Woman,
 was made
 of a Rib of the Man.
 These, being tempted
 by the Devil,
 under the shape of
 a Serpent, 3.
 when they had eaten
 of the fruit of the
 forbidden Tree, 4.
 were condemned
 to misery, 5.
 and death,
 with all their
 posterity,
 and cast out of
 Paradise 6.

Adamus, 1.
 primus Homo,
 sexta die
 Creationis,
 à Deo,
 ad imaginem Dei,
 è glebâ terræ ;
 & *Eve*, 2.
 prima Mulier,
 è costâ viri,
 formati sunt.

Hi, à *Diabolo*.
 sub specie

Serpentis, 3.
 seducti, cum comede-
 rent de fructu
 arboris vetita, 4.

ad miseriam 5.
 & mortem,
 cum omni
 posteritate suâ,
 damnati
 & è *Paradiso* 6.
 ejecti sunt.

Septem

XXXVII.

*Septem Ætates
Hominis.*

The seven Ages of Man.

A Man is

first an Infant, 1.

then a Boy, 2.

then a Youth, 3.

then a Young-man, 4.

then a Man, 5.

(man, 6.
after that, an Elderly-
and at last ,

a decrepid old Man, 7.

So also

in the other sex,

there are, a Girl, 8.

A Damosel, 9.

A Maid, 10.

A Woman, 11.

an Elderly Woman, 12.

and a decrepid old

woman, 13.

Homo est

primam *Infans*, 1.deinde *Puer*, 2.tum *Adolescens*, 3.inde *Invenis*, 4.postea *Vir*, 5.dehinc *Senex*, 6.

tandem

Silicirnum. 7.

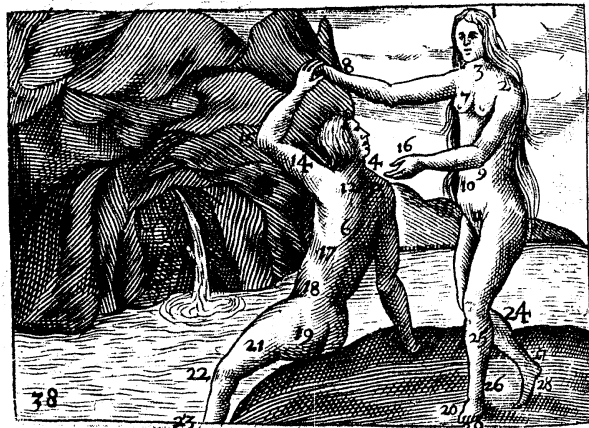
Sic etiam

in altero Sexu,

sunt, *Pupa*, 8.*Puella*, 9.*Virgo*, 10.*Mulier*, 11.*Vetula*, 12.*Annus decrepita*. 13.*Membra*.

XXXVIII.

The outward parts, *Membra Hominis*
of a Man. *Externa.*



Caput, 1. is above,
the Feet, 20. below.

The fore-part
of the Neck,
(which ends, at the
Arm-holes 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
the hinder-part
the Crag, 4.

The Breast, 5.
and is before;
the back: 6.
behinde;

Caput 1. est suprà,
infra, Pedes. 20.

Colli
(quod desinit
in Axillas 2.)
pars anterior,
est Jugulum; 3.
posterior,
Cervix. 4.
Pectus, 5.
est antè;
retrò, Dorsum: 6.

Women have in it
two Dugs 7.
with Nipples:
Under the breast
the Belly, 9.
the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the groyn, 11.
and the privities.

The Shoulder-blades,
are behinde the Back, 12.
in which the
shoulders, depend 13.
in these the Arms 14.
with the Elbow, 15:
and then, the hands
on either side,
the right, 8.
and the left. 16.

The next to the Shoulders
are the Loyns 17.
with the Hips, 18:
and in the breech,
the Buttocks, 19.

These make the foot;
The Thigh, 21.

then the Leg, 23.
(the Knee being betwixt
them 22.)

in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then, the Ankles, 26.
The Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

in illo sunt Fœminis,
binæ Mamma 7.
cum Papillis.

Sub pectore
est Venter; 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus, 10.
subtus Inguen, 11.
&c pudenda.

A tergo,
sunt Scapulae, 12.
à quibus pendent
Humeri, 13.
ab his, Brachia, 14.
cum Cubito, 15.

inde, ad utrumq; latus,

Manus, Dexterâ 8.

&c Sinistra 16.

Humeros, excipiunt

Lumbi 17.

cum Coxis, 18.

&c in Podice (culo)

Nates. 19.

Pedem absolvunt;

Femur, 21.

tum Crus, 23.

(intermedio Genu 22.)

in quo Sura, 24.

cum Tibiâ, 25.

ab hinc Tali, 26.

Calx (Calcaneum) 27.

&c Solum, 28.

in extremo

Hallux 29.

cum quatuor Digitis.

Caput

XXXIX.

Caput & Hands. The Head and the Hand.



In the Head are,
The Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Eares, 3.
The Temples, 4.
and the face, 9.

In the face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
The Nose, 8.
(with two Nostrils)
The Mouth, 9.

In Capite sunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies. 5.

In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterq; ,
Nasus 8.
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.

Gm

the Cheeks 10.
and the Chin. 13.
The Mouth is fenced
with a Mustacho, 11.
and Lips; 12
a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheekbone.

A mans Chin is co-
vered with a Beard; 14.
and the eye,
(in which is the white
and the Apple)
with eye-lids,
and an eye-brow 15.

The Hand being
closed, is a Fist; 17.
being open, is a
palm, 18. (hollow 19.
in the midst, is the
of the Hand; the extre-
mity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the fore-finger, 21.
the middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the little-finger, 24.
In every one are three
joynts a.b.c. (d.e.f.
and as many knuckles
with a Nayl, 25.

Gena (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*. 13.
Os septum est
Myface, 11.
& *Labiis*; 12.
Lingua cum Palato,
Dentibus 16
in *Maxillâ*.

Mentum virile
tegitur *Barbâ*, 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris
& *supercilio*. 15.

Manus contracta,
Pugnis 17. est;
aperta,
Palma, 18.
in medio, *Vola*, 19.

extremitas, *Pollex*, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.

Annulari 23.
& *Auriculari*. 24.

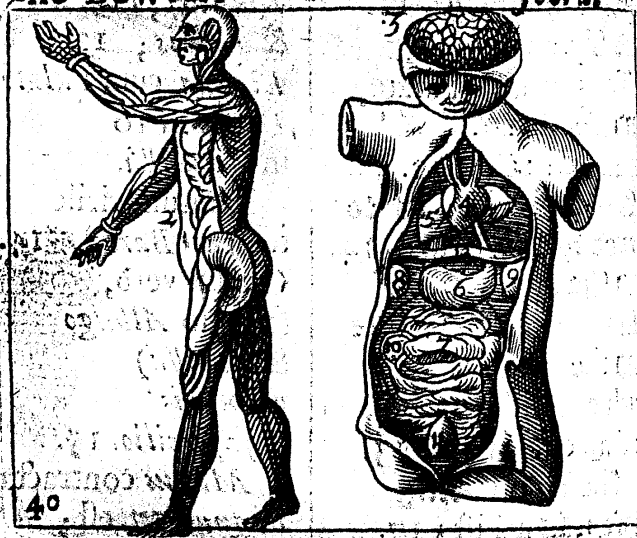
In quolibet
sunt articuli tres a.b.c.
& totidem *Condylis* d.e.f.
cum *Ungue*. 25.

G

The

The Flesh and the Bowels.

Caro & Viscera.



In the Body are 1 Skin
with the Membranes,
the flesh with 2 muscles,
the Channells,
the Girdles,
3 bones & the bowels.

The Skin
being pull'd off 1 flesh 2
appeareth, not in a con-
tinued lump, but being
distributed, as it were
into thinne passages
which they call muscles

In Corpore sunt Curia
cum Membranis,
Caro cum Musculis,
Canales,
Cartilaginee,
Ossa & Viscera.

Detracta Cute 1.
apparet Caro 2.
non continuâ massa,
sed distributa,
tanquam in farcimina
quod vocant Musculos
where

whereof there are rec-
orded four hundred and
five, being the
channells of the Spirits
to move the members.

The Bowels
are 3 inward members,
1. in 2 head 2 brain 3.
being compassed about
with a Skull, and the
skin which covereth
the Skull.

In the breast, 4 heart 4.
covered with a thin skin
about it,
and the Lungs 5.
breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach 6.
and the Guts 7.
covered with a Kell;
the Liver 8.
and on the left side op-
posite against it 2 milke
the two kidneys 10.
and the bladder 11.

The breast
is divided from the
belly by a thick mem-
brane, which is called
the Mid-ribs 12.

quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque

canales Spirituum
ad movendum membra.

Viscera,
sunt membra interna:

Utr, in Capite,
Cerebrum 3.
circundatum Cranio
& Pericranio.

In Pectore, Cor 4.
obvolutum Pericardio;

& Pulmo 5.
respirans.

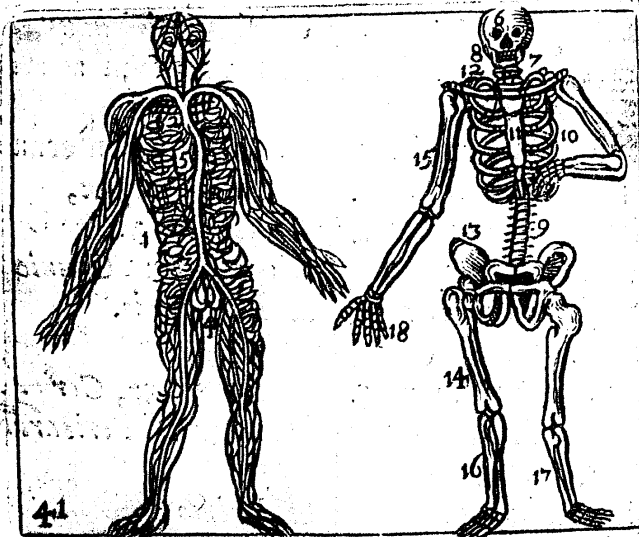
In Ventre,
Ventriculus 6.
& Intestina 7.
obducta Omento;
Fecur (Hepar) 8.
& à sinistro
ei oppositus Lien 9.
duo Renes 10
cum Vesica 11.

Pectus
à Ventre dividitur
crassa membrana,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma 12.

XLI.

The Channels & Bones

Canales & Offa.



The Channels of the body are, the Veins, carrying the blood from the Liver; (heat

The Arteries carrying and life from the heart;

The Nerves carrying sense and motion, throughout the body, from the brain.

Now shall I shew these three (together, every where joined together, from the mouth

Canales Corporis sunt Vena, Sanguinem, ex Hepate; Arteria, calorem & Vitam, à Corde;

Nervi, Sensum & Motum à Cerebro, per Corpus deferentes.

Hæc tria, 1.

ubique sociata inveniuntur. Porro, ab ore

into the Stomach is the Gullet 2. the way of the meat and drink: (Wezand 5. and by it to the lights the for breathing: from the Stomach to the arse is a great Gut. 3. to purge out the Ordure; from the Liver, to the Ureter 4. (Bladder, for making water.

The Bones are, in the Head, the Skull, 6. the two Cheek-bones 7: with thirty-two Teeth, 8. Then the back-bone, 9. the Pillar of the body, consisting of thirty-four turning-joints, that the body may bend it self.

The Ribs, 10. whereof there are XXIV.

The Breast-bone, 11. the two Shoulder-blades, 12. The Buttock-bone, 13.

the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15. (Arm, and the lesser-bone, in the Thigh-bone, 14. the foremost, 16.

and the hindmost Bone, in the Leg, 17.

The bones of the Hand 18. are thirty-four, and of the Foot, 19. thirty.

The Marrow in the Bones.

in Ventriculum, Gula, 2. via cibi ac Potûs; & juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem Guttur, 5. pro respiratione; a ventriculo ad Anum,

Colum 3. ad excernendum Stercus; ab Hepate ad Vesicam, Ureter 4. reddendæ Urinæ.

Offa sunt: in Capite, Calvaria, 6: duæ Maxille, 7. cum XXXII. Dentibus; 8.

Tum, Spina dors, 9. corporis columna, constans ex XXXIV. Vertebri, ut Corpus se flectere queat;

Costæ, 10. quarum viginti quatuor; Os pectoris, 11. duæ Scapula, 12. Os sessibuli, 13.

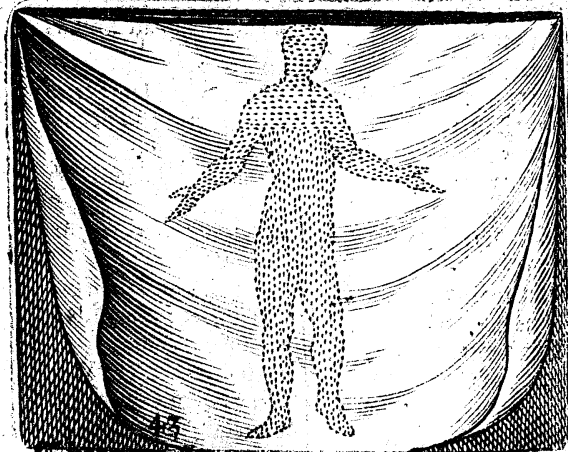
Lacerti 15. & Ulnæ,

Tibiæ, 14. Fibula 16. anterior

& posterior. 17. *Offa Manûs, 18.* sunt triginta quatuor, *Pedis, 19. triginta.* In Ossibus est Medulla.

The outward and inward Senses.

Sensus externi & interni.



There are five
outward Senses ;

The Eye 1.
seeth colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.

The Ear 2.
heareth Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words ;
and artificial,
musical Tunes.

Sensus externi
sunt quinque ;

Oculus 1.
videt colores,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, &c.

Auris 2.
audit Sonos,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba ;
tum artificiales,
Tonos Musicos.

The Nose 3.

discerneth Smells
and Stinks.

The Tongue 4.

with the roof of the mouth
tasteth Savours, what is
sweet or bitter, keen or bit-
tous or harsh.

The Hand 5.

by touching discerneth
the quantity
and quality of things,
be hot and cold,
be moist and dry,
be hard and soft,
be smooth and rough,
be heavy and light.

The inward Senses
are three.

The Common-sense 7.

under the forepart of the
apprehendeth (head,
things taken from the
outward Senses.

The Phantasie 6.

under the crown of the head
regeth of those things,
thinketh and dreameth.

The Memory 8.

under the hinder part of the
keepeth up every thing (head
and fetcheth them out :
forgetteth some,
and this is forgetfulness.
Sleep,
the Rest of the Senses.

Nasus 3.

olfacit Odores,
& Fœtores.

Lingua 4. cum Palato

gustat Sappores,
quid dulce aut amarum,
acre aut acidum,
acerbum aut austerum.

Manus 5.

dignoscit tangendo
rerum Quantitatem
& Qualitatem.
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
læve & asperum,
grave & leve.

Sensus interni
sunt tres.

Sensus communis 7.

sub sincipite,
apprehendit
à Sensibus externis
perceptas res.

Phantasia 6.

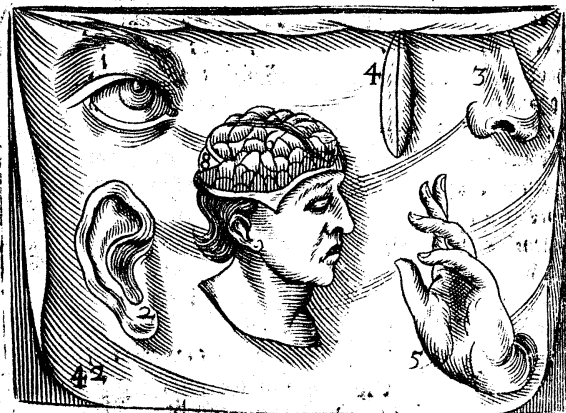
sub vertice,
dijudicat res istas,
cogitat, somniat.

Memoria 8.

sub occipitio,
singula recondit
& depromit :
quædam deperdit,
& hoc est Oblivio.

Somnus
est Sensus requies.

XLIII.

The Soul of man. *Anima hominis.*

The Soul
is the life of the body,
one in the whole :

Only Vegetative
in Plants.

Withal sensitive
in Animals ;

And also Rational
in man.

This consisteth in
three things :

In the understanding

Anima
est vita corporis,
in toto una :
Tantum Vegetativa,
in Plantis ;
Simul Sensitive,
in Animalibus ;
Etiam Rationalis,
in Homine.
Hæc consistit
in tribus :

In Mente (Intellectu)
where

whereby it judgeth,
and understandeth
a thing good and evil,
or true or apparent ;

In the will,
whereby it chooseth,
and desireth,
or rejecteth
or misliketh
a thing known.

In the Mind,
whereby it pursueth
the good chosen,
or avoideth the evil
rejected.

Hence is hope,
and Fear,
in the desire
and dislike ;

Hence is love
and joy,
in the fruition ;

But Anger,
and Grief,
in suffering.

The true judgment of
a thing is Knowledge ;
the false is Error,
Opinion, and Suspicion.

quæ cognoscit
& intelligit,
Bonum ac Malum,
vel verum, vel apparens,

In *Voluntate*,
quæ eligit
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit
& averfatur
cognitum ;

In *Animo*,
quo prosequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit
Malum rejectum.

Hinc *Spes*,
& *Timor*,
in cupidine
& averfatione.

Hinc *Amor*
& *Gaudium*,
in fruitione :

Sed *Ira*
ac *Dolor*,
in passione.

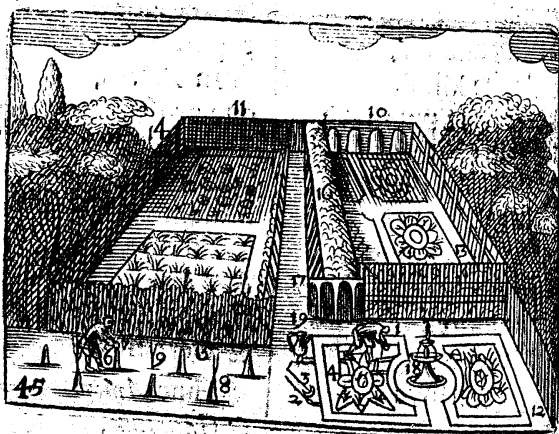
Vera rei cognitio,
est *Scientia* ;
falsa, *Error* ;
Opinio, *Suspicio*.

Deformes

XLIV.

Deformes

&

Monstrofi.

Deformed and Monstrous People.

Mon-

Monstrous
and deformed people,
are those which differ
in the body from the
ordinary shape; as are,
the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two bodies, 3.
One with two heads, 4.
& such like Monsters.

Amongst these are
reckoned,

The jolt headed, 5.
The great Nosed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
the steeple-crowned, 15
adde to these the
Bald-pated. 14.

Monstrofi
& *Deformes* sunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formā:
ut sunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *Pumilio*, 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus *Monstra*.
His accensentur:

Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumosus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvastrum, 14.

Hortorum

XLV.

The Dressing of
Gardens.*Hortorum cultura.*

We have seen Man;
Now let us go on to
Mans living, and to
Handy-craft-Trades,
which tend to it.

The first & most an-
cient sustenance, were
the fruits of the earth.

Hereupon the first
labour of Adam, was
the dressing of a garden.

The Gardiner 1. dig-
geth in a garden-plot,

Hominem vidimus:
Jam pergamus
ad *Victum* hominis, &
ad *Artes Mechanicas*,
quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiss-
Victus, (mus

Terra Fruges :

Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti-cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1
in *Viridario* fodit,

with

with a Spade 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds 4.
and places wherein to
plant Trees; 5.
on which he setteth
Seeds and plants.
The Tree Gardiner 6.

planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth shens 8.
in Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Gar-
den, either by Care,
with a mound, 10.
or a stone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-stakes,
and bindings;

Or by Nature, with
Brambles & Bryars. 15.
It is beautified
with Walkes 16.
and Galleries, 17.

It is watered
with Fountains 18.
and a watering-pot, 19.

Ligone 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitq; *Pulvinos* 4.

ac *Plantaria*; 5.
quibus infert
Semina & Plantas.
Arborator 6.

in *Pomario*
plantat *Arbores*, 7.
inseritque
Surculos 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.

Sepit *Hortum*,
vel *Cura*,
Muro, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerrâ*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe* 14.
flexâ è *Judibus*
& *vitilibus*;

Vel *Natura*,
Dumis & Vepribus. 15.
Ambulacris 16.
& *Pergulis* 17.
ornatur.

Fontanis 18.
& *Harpagio* 19.
rigatur.

Husbandry.

Husbandry.

Agricultura.



The Plow-man 1.
 yoketh Oxen 3.
 to a Plough, 2.
 and holdeth
 the Plow-staff, 4.
 in his left hand
 and the Plow-staff 5.
 his right hand
 (with which he re-
 moveth clods 6.)
 he cutteth the Land
 (which was manured
 afore with Dung 8.)
 with a Share 7.
 and a Coulter,

Arator 1.
 jungit Boves 3.
 Aratro, 2.
 &, tenens
 lævâ Stivam, 4.
 dextra Rallam 5,
 quâ amovet
 Glebas, 6.
 terram scindit
 Vomere,
 & Dentali, 7.
 antea Fimo 8.
 & coracam,

and

and maketh furrows 9.
 Then he soweth
 the Seed 10.

and harroweth it in
 with a Harrow, 11.

The Reaper 12.
 Sheareth the Ripe
 Corn with a Sickle, 13.
 gathereth up the
 handfuls, 14. (15.

bindeth the sheaves.

The Thrasher 16.
 thresheth Corn on the
 Barn floor 17.

with a Flayl, 18,
 tosseth it in a winnow-
 ing-basket, 19.

and so when the chaff,
 and the straw, 20.
 are separated from it,
 he putteth it into Sacks

The Mower 22. (21.
 maketh Hay in a Me-
 dow, cutting down
 Grails with a Siche, 23.
 and raketh it together
 with a Rake, 24.
 he maketh up cocks, 26
 with a fork, 25. (27.
 & carrieth it on carriages
 into the Hay-Barn, 28.

facitque Sulcos. 9.

Tum seminat
 Semen 10.

& inocat Occâ. 1.

Messor 12.
 metit fruges maturas
 Falce messoriâ, 13.

colligit Manipulos, 14.
 & colligat Mergetes. 15.
 Tritor 16.

in arca Horrei 17.
 triturat Frumentum
 Flagello (tribula) 18.
 jaciât Ventilabro, 19.
 atque ita, separata Paleâ
 & Stramine, 20.

congerit in Saccis, 21.
 Fœnifeca 22.
 in Prato facit Fœnum,
 delecans Gramen
 Falce fœnariâ, 23.

corrâditq; Rastro, 24.
 componit Acervos 26.
 Furcâ, 25.
 & convehit Vehibus 27.
 in Pœnile. 28.

Pœnaria.

XLVII.

Grasing.

Pecuaría.



Tillage of ground,
& keeping Cattle, was
in old time the Care of
Kings & Noble-men,
at this day onely of the
meanest sort of
People.

The Neat-herd 1.
calleth out the herds, 2.
out of the beathouses 3
with a Horn, 4. (sed.
and maketh them to

Agrorum cultus &
res pecuaria, (bus,
antiquissimis iempor-
Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum
infimæ Plebis,
Cura est.

Bubulcus 1.
evocat *Armenta* 2.
& *Bovilibus* 3.
Buccinâ (Cornu) 4.
& *pastum* ducit.

Opili

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock 6.
being furnished with a
Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8
and a Sheep-hook 9.
having with him
a great Dog 10.
fenced with a
Collar 11.
against the Wolves.

Swine 12.
are fed out of a
Swine-Trough.
The Farmers wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale 16.
and maketh Butter of
Cream in a Churn 17.

and Cheeses 18.
of Curds.

The Wool 19.
is shorne from Sheep;
whereof severall gar-
ments are made.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem*, 6.

instructus Fistulâ 7.
& *Perâ*, 8
ut & *Peda* 9.
habens secum
Molossum 10.
munitum,
contra Lupos,
Millo 11.

Sues 12.
ex bari aqualiculo
saginantur.

Villica 13.
mulget
vacca Vbera 14.
ad Præsepe 15.
super Mulctrâ 16.
& *facit*
in Vase butyracea 17.

Butyrum
è flore Lactis,
& *è Coagulo*
Caseos 18.

Ovibus
detondetur Lana 19.
ex qua conficiuntur
variar Vestes.

H

Mel-

XLVIII.

Mellificium.

The making of Honey.

The Bees
send out a swarm 1.
and set over it,
a Leader 2.

That swarm,
being ready to sit away
is recalled by the
tinkling of a
Brazen vessel 3.
and is put up into a
new Hive 4.

They make little
Cells with six corners 5
and fill them with
Honey-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which
the Honey runneth 7.

The Partitions
being melted with fire,
turn into Wax 8.

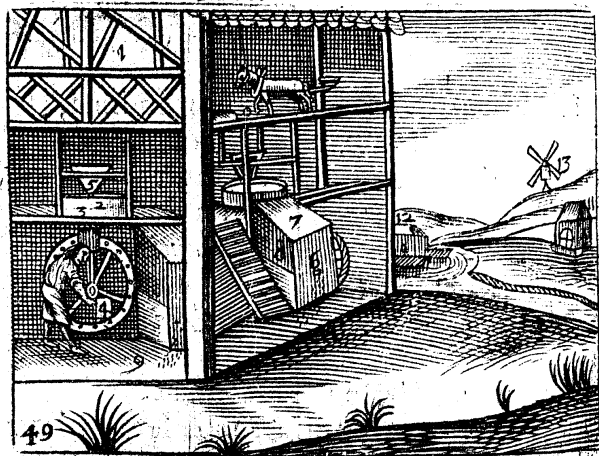
Apes
emittunt *Examen* 1
adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2

Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur
tinnitu
Vasis aeneis 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari* 4

Struunt
Cellulas sexangulares 5
easque complent
melligine,
& faciunt *Favos* 6.
è quibus
Mel effluit 7.

Crates,
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8.

XLIX.

Molitura.

Grinding.

In a Mill 1.
A Stone 2.
runneth upon a Stone 3

A Wheel 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth coze poured in by a Hopper 5.
and parteth
the Bran 6.
falling into the
Trough 7.
from the Meal
slipping through
a Boulter 8.

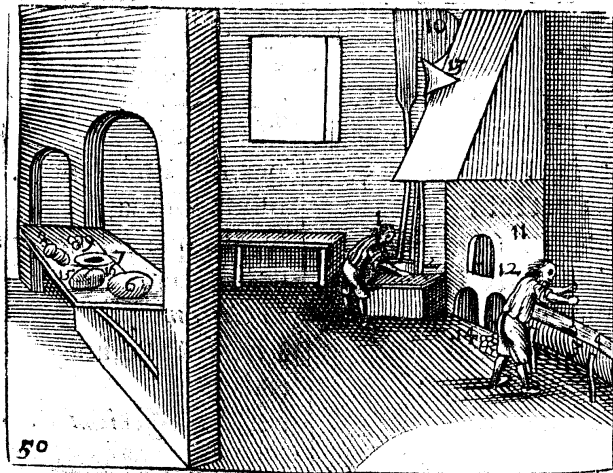
Such a Mill,
was first a
Hand-mill 9.
then a
Horse-Mill 10.
then a Water-Mill 11.
and a Ship-mill 12.
and at last,
a Wind-Mill 13.

In *Mola* 1.
currit Lapis 2.
super lapidem 3.

circumagente
Rota 4.
& conterit
per *Infundibulum* 5.
infusa Grana,
separatque *Fursurem* 6.
decidentem
in *Cistam* 7.
a *Farina* (Polline)
elabente
per *Excussorium* 8.

Talis mola,
primam fuit,
Manuvria 9.
deinde,
Fumentaria 10.
tum *aquatica* 11.
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem,
Alata (pneumatica) 13.

L.

Panificium.

Bread-Baking.

The Baker 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into
the Kneading-trough 3.

Then he powreth
water to it,
and maketh Dough 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden slice 5.

Then he maketh
Loaves 6.
Cakes 7.
Cimnells 8.
Rolls 9. &c.

Afterwards he set-
teth them on a Peel 10.
and putteth them tho-
row the Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.

But first
he pulleth out the fire,
and the coals with a
Coal-Rake 13.
which he layeth on a
heap underneath 14.

And thus
is Bread baked,
having the Crust
without 15.
and the Crumb within 16

The

Pistor 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribrro 2. *pollinario*,
& indit
Mastra 3.

tum affundit
aquam,
& facit *Massam* 4.
depsitque
Spatha 5. *lignea*;
dein format

Panes 6.

Placentas 7.

Similas 8.

Spiras 9. &c.

Post imponit

Pala 10.

& ingerit

Furno 11.

per *Præfurnium* 12.

Sed prius
eruit

Rutabulo 13.
ignem & *Carbones*,
quos infra congerit 14.

Et sic
pinfitur *Panis*,
habens extra
Crustam 15.
intus *Micam* 16.

H 4

Pis-

L I.

Piscatio.

Fishing.

The Fisher-man 1.

catcheth fish,

either on the shoar,

with an Hook, 2.

which angeth by a line

from the angling-rod,

and on which

the bait sticketh ;

or with a

Cleek-Net, 3.

which hanging

on a Pole, 4.

is put into the water ;

or in a Boat, 5.

with a Trammel-Net 6.

or with a Weel, 7.

which is laid in

the water by Night.

Piscator 1.

captat pisces,

five, in littore,

*Hamo, 2.*qui ab *arundine*

filo pender,

& cui inhaeret

Esca ;

five

Fundâ, 3.

quæ pendens

Perticâ, 4.

aquæ immittitur ;

five, in *Cymba, 5.**Reti, 6.*five *Nassâ, 7.*

quæ per Noctem

demergitur.

Auspium.

LII.

Fowling.

Aucupium.



The Fowler 1.
maketh
a bed, 2.
spreadeth
a Bird-net. 3.

throweth bait 4.
upon it, & hiding him-
self in a Hut 5.
he allureth Birds,

Auceps 1.
exfruit
Aream, 2.
superfruit illi
Rete aucupatorium, 3.

obsipat Escam, 4.
&, abdens se
in *latibulum* 5.
allicit aves,

CANTU

the chirping of
are-birds, which part-
op upon the bed, 6.
nd are partly
out in
Cages, 7.
nd thus he
ntangleth
Birds that fly over,
n his Net,
whil' st they settle
hemselves down ;
or he setteth
Snare, 8.
on which they hang,
and strangle
themselves ;
or he setteth
lime-Twigs 9.
on a Perch, 10.
upon which
lf they sit,
they entrap their
feathers,
that they cannot
fly away, and fall
down to the ground ;
or he catcheth them
with a Pole.
and a Pit-fall. 12.

Cantu Illicum,
qui partim
in areâ currunt, 6.
parrim
Caveis
inclusi sunt ; 7.
atque ita
reti obruit
transvolantes
aves,
dum
se demittunt :
aut tendit
Tendiculas, 8.
quibus seipfas
suspendunt
& suffocant ;
aut exponit
viscatos calamos 9.
Amiti, 10.
quibus
si insident,
implicant
Pennas,
ut nequeant
avolare,
& decidunt in terram :
aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipulâ*. 12.

Vonatus.

LIII.

Venatus.



Hunting.

The Hunter 1.
 hunteth wilde-beasts,
 whil' he besetteth a
 wood with Toyls, 2,
 stretched out,
 upon Shoars 3.
 The Beagle 4. (beast,
 traceth the wilde-
 and findeth him out
 by the sent;
 the Tumbler,
 or Grayhound, 5.
 pursueth it.

The Woolf,
 falleth into
 a Pit; 6.
 the Stag, 7.
 as he runneth away,
 into Toyles.

The Boar, 8.
 is struck thorow with
 a Hunting-Spear, 9.

The Bear 10.
 is bitten
 by Dogs,
 and is knocked
 with a Club, 11.
 If any thing get
 away, it escapeth, 12.
 as here a Hare,
 and a Fox.

Venator 1.
 venatur feras,
 dum sylvam
 cingit *Cassibus*, 2.
 tentis
 super *Varos* (furcillas).

Canis sagax 4.
 vestigat feram,
 aut indagat-
 odoratu;
Vertagus 5.
 persequitur.

Lupus,
 incidit
 in *Foveam*; 6.
 fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
 in plagas.

Aper 8
 transverberatur
Venabulo. 9.

Ursus 10.
 mordetur
 à canibus,
 & tumditur
Clava. 11.

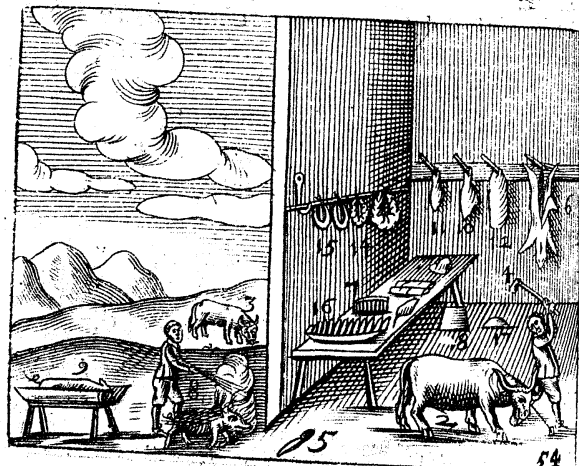
Si quid effugit,
 evadit, 12.
 ut hinc *Lepus*
 & *Vulpes*.

Lanionia.

(110)

LIV.

Lanionia.



Butchery.

Lanio,

(111)

The Butcher, 1.
 killeth
 fat Cattle, 2.
 (The lean 3.
 are not fit to eat)
 he knocketh them
 down with an Ax, 4.
 or cutteth their throat
 with a slaughter-knife.
 he fleareth them, 6.
 and cutteth them in
 pieces, & hangeth out
 the flesh, to sell
 in the Shambles 7.

He dresseth a swine 8.
 with fire,
 or scalding water, 9.
 & maketh gammous, 10.
 Pestills 11.
 and Fitches, 12.

Besides,
 several Puddings,
 Chitterlings, 13.
 Bloodings, 14.
 Liverings, 15.
 Saffadges 16.

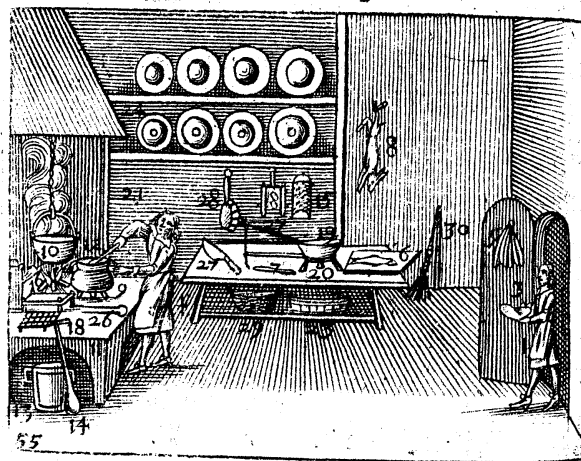
The Fat 17.
 and 18. Tallow
 are melted.

Lanio 1.
 mactat
Pecudem altilem, 2.
 (*Vescula* 3.
 non sunt vesca)
 prosternit
Clava, 4.
 vel jugular
Clunaclo, 5.
 excoriat (degubrit) 6.
 dissecatque,
 & carnes
 in *Macello* 7.
 venum exponit.
Suem 8.
 glabrat igne,
 vel aqua fervida, 9.
 & facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petasones 11.
 & *Succidias*: 12.
Præterea,
Farcimina varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos (Lucanicas.) 16.
Adeps 17.
 & *Sebum* 18.
 liquatur.

Coquinaria.

Cookery.

Coquinaria.



The Yeoman of the Larder 1.
bringeth forth
Provision 2.
out of the Larder. 3.

The Cook 4.
taketh them, and maketh several Meats.

He first pulleth off the Feathers,
and draweth the guts
out of the Birds 5.
he scaleth, & splitteth
Fish, 6.

Promus condus 1.
profert
à *Penn* 3.
Obsonia. 2.
Ea accipit *Coquus*, 4.
& coquit
varia esculenta.
Aves 5.
*pria*s deplumat
& exenterat ;
Pisces 6.
desquamatur
& exdorfuat ;

Quasdam

He draweth some flesh
with lard, by means of
a Larding-Needle 7.
He caseth
Hares 8. (Pots 9.

Then he boyleth them in
and Kettles 10.
on the Hearth 11.
and scummeth them with
a Scummer 12.

He seasoneth things
that are boyled,
with Spices, which he
poundeth with a Pestil 14.
in a Mortar 13.
or grateth with a
Grater 15.

He roseth some on
Spits 16.
and with a Jack 17.
or upon a Grid-iron 18.

He fryeth them in a
Frying-Pan 19.
upon a Brand-Iron 20.
Kirchen Utensils

besides are
a Cole-Rake 21.
a Chasing-Dish 22.
a Trey 23.
in which Dishes 24.
and Platters 25.
are washed ;
a pair of Tongs 26.
Shredding-Knife 27.
Colander 28.
Basket 29.
and a Bezom 30.

Quasdam carnes
lardo trajectat,
ope *Creacentri* 7.
Lepores 8.
exuit.

Tum elixat Ollis 9:
& *Cacabis* 10.
in *Foco* 11.
& *despumatur*
Ligula 12.

Elixata
condit aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Pistillo 14.
in *Mortario* 13:
aut terit
Radula 15.

Quædam affat
Verubus 16.
& *Automato* 17
vel super *Craticulam* 18.

Vel *stigit*
Sartagine 19.
super *Tripodem* 20.

Vasa Coquinaria
præterea sunt
Rutabulum 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua 23.
(in quâ eluuntur
Catini 24.
& *Patina* 25.)
Pruniceps 26.
Culter incisivus 27.
Qualus 28.
Sorbis 29.
& *Scopa* 30.

The

LVI.

The Vintage. *Vindemia.*

Wine
groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines
are propagated,
and tied with
Twigs to Trees, 2.
or to props, 3.
or frames, 4.

When the time of
grape-gathering
is come, they cut off

Vinum
crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites*
propagantur,
& viminibus
ad arbores, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Inga*, 4.
alligantur.

Cum tempus
vindemiandi adest,
abscindunt

the

the Bunches,
and carry them in
measures of three-
bushels 5.
and throw them
into a Vat, 6.
and tread them with
their Feet, 7.
or stamp them with
wooden Pestill, 8.
and squeeze out the
juice in the
Wine-press, 9.
which is called must, 11
and being received in
a great Tub, 10.
It is poured into
Hogsheads, 12.

It is stopped up 15.
and being laid close in
Cellars upon settles 14.
It becommeth wine.

It is drawn out of
the Hoghead,
with a Cock, 13.
or faucet, 16.
(in which is
a Spigot)
the Vessel being un-
bunged.

Botros,
& comportant
Trimodis, 5.
conjunctaque
in *Lacum*, 6.

calcant *pedibus*, 7.
aut tundunt
ligneo Pilo, 8.
& expriment
succum
Torcularis, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

& *Orcâ* 10.
exceptum,
Vasis (*Doliis*) 12.
infunditur,
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellas*
super *Cantherios* 14.
aditum, in *Vinum* abit.

E dolio
promitur,
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16)
(in quo est
Epistomium)
Vase relito.

2 *Zythopceia*.

LVII.

Zythopœia.



Drawing.

Where Wine
is not to be had
they drink Beer,
which is brewed
of Malt 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron 3.
afterwards it is
poured into Vats, 4,
and when it is cold.
it is carried
in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar 6.
and is put into
Vessels.

Brandi-wine,
extracted by the power
of heat from Dregs
of wine in a Pan, 7.
over which
a Limbeck 8.
is placed,
droppeth thro' a
Pipe 9.
into a Glasse.

Wine and Beer,
when they turn sour,
become Vinegar.

They make Mede
of Wine and Honey.

Ubi non
habetur *Vinum*,
bibitur
Cerevisia (Zythus)
quæ
ex *Byne* 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno* 3.
coquitur;
post in *Lacûs*, 4.
effunditur,
& frigidum,
Labris 5. defertur
in *Cellaria* 6.
& vasibus
infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum,
è fecibus vini
in *Aheno*, 7.
cui superimpositum est
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris
extractum,
destillat
per *Tubum* 9.
in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cerevisia,
acescens,
fit *Acetum*.

Ex *Vino & Melle*
faciunt *Mulsum*.

LVIII.

A Feast.

Convivium.

When a Feast
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet 1.
and a Table-Cloth 2.
by the Waiters,
who besides
lay the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-Napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.

Cum apparatur
Convivium,
Mensa sternitur
Tapetibus 1.
& *Mappâ*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*.
qui præterea apponunt
Discos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros 5.
cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem 8.

with

with a Salt-sellar, 9.
Messes
are brought
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19.
on a Plate.

The Guests,
being brought in by
the Host 11.
wash their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-Basin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them with
a Hand-Towel, 16.
then they sit at the Table
on Chaires. 17.

The Carver 18.
breaketh up the good cheer
and distributeth it.

Sauces are set
amongst Roast-meat
in Sawfers. 20.

The Butler 21.
filleth strong wine
out of a Cuse 25.
or Wine-pot 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups 22.
or Glasses 23.
which stand on
a Cup-board 24.
and he reacheth them
to the Master
of the Feast, 28.
who drinketh to his
Guests.

cum *Salino*. 9.
Fercula
inferuntur
in *Patinis*; 10.
Artocréas, 19.
in Lance.

Convivæ,
ab *Hospite*
introducuntur 11.
ablunt *Manus*
è *Gutturis* 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
super *Malluvium* 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili; 16.
cum assident *Mensæ*
per *Sedilia*. 17.

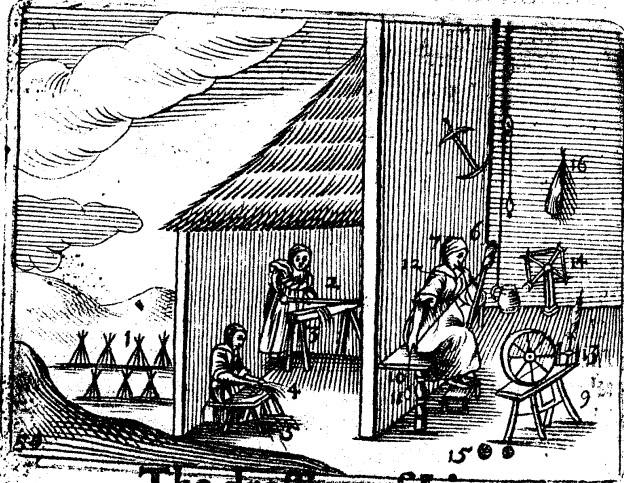
Struor 18:
deartuat dapes
& distribuit.

Assaturis
interponuntur
Embammata
in *Scutellis*. 20:
Pincerna 21.
infundit *Temetum*,
ex *Uiceo* 25,
vel *Cantharo* 26.
vel *Lagenâ*, 27.

in *Pocula* 22.
& *Vitrea* 23.
quæ exstant
in *Abaco* 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui *Hospitibus* propinat.

LIX.

Tractatio Lini.



The dressing of Linc.

Line

Line and Hemp,
being rated in water,
and dried again, 1.
are braked with a
wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives 3.
fall down, then they
are heckled with an
Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow 5.
is parted from it.

Flax is tied to
a Distaff, 6.
by the Spinster, 7.
which with her left
hand pulleth out
the Thred, 8.
and with her right
hand turneth a wheel 9
or a Spindle 10.
upon which is
a Wharl 11.

The Spool receiveth
the Thred, 13.
which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle; 14.
hence either Clewes 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks 16.
are made.

Linum & Cannabis,
aquis macerata,
rursusq; ficcata, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
(ubi *Cortices* 3.
decidunt)
tūm carminantur
Carminē ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa* 5.
separatur.

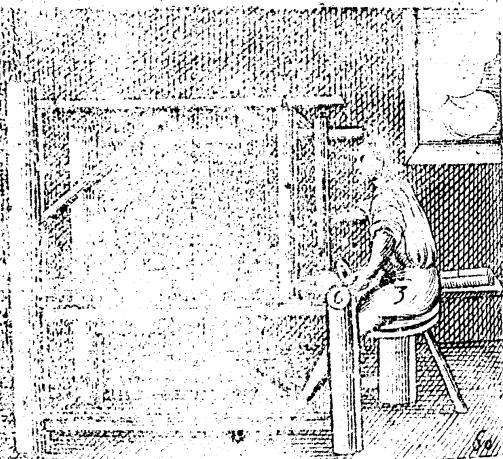
Linum purum
alligatur *Colo*, 6.
à *Netrice*, 7.

quæ sinistra
trahit *filum*, 8.
dexterâ 12.
Rhombum (girgillum) 9
vel *Fusum* 10.
(in quo
Verticillus 11.) versat.

Fila accipit,
Volva; 13.
inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum*; 14.
hinc vel *Glomi* 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasculi* 16.
fiunt.

Textura.

L X.

Textura.**Weaving.**

The

The Webster,
 and doeth the Clewes, 1.
 into Warp,
 and wrappeth it about
 the Beam, 2.
 and as he sitteth
 in his Loom, 3.
 he treadeth upon
 the Treddles, 4.
 with his Feet.

He divideth
 the warp, 5. with yarn,
 and throweth
 the Shuttle 6.
 thorow, in which is
 the Woole,
 and stricketh it close
 with the sley, 7.
 and so maketh
 Linnen-cloth. 8.

So also the
 Clothier
 maketh Cloth
 of Wool.

Textor,
 diducit in *Stamen*
Glomos, 1.
 & circumvolvitur
Jugo, 2.
 ac sedens
 in *Textrino*, 3.
 pedibus
 calcatur
Infilia. 4.

Liciis
 diducit *Stamen*, 5.
 & trajicit

Radium, 6.
 in quo est
Trama,
 ac densatur
Pectine, 7.
 atque ita conficit
Linteam. 8.

Sic etiam
Pannifex
 facit *Pannum*
 ex *Lana*.

Lintea.

LXI.

Lintea.

Linnen-Clothes.

Linnen-webs

are bleached in ☿ Sun 1
with water poured on
them. 2.

ill they be white.

Of them

the Sempster 3.

lottery Shirts 4.

Hand-kirchers 5.

Bands 6.

Caps, &c.

These,

if they be fouled,
are washed again by
the Landrefs 7.

in water
or Lee,

Linnen- and Sope.

Lintheamina

insolantur, 1.

aquâ perfusa 2.

donec candefiant.

Ex iis

Sartrix 3.

suit *Indusia* 4

Muccinia 5.

Gollaria 6.

Capitia, &c.

Hæc,

si fordidentur,

à *Lotrice* 7.

rursum lavantur

aqua five *lixivia*

ac *Sapone*.

Sartor

LXII.

Sartor.

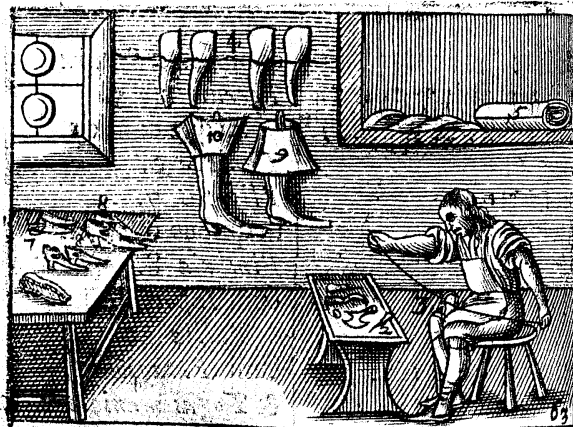


The Taylor.

The Taylor 1.
 cutteth Cloth 2.
 with Shears 3.
 and seweth it together
 with a needle
 and double thred 4.
 Then he
 presseth the Seams
 with a pressing-iron 5.
 And thus he maketh
 Coats 6.
 with Plaits 7.
 in which the
 Border 8.
 is below with Laces 9.
 Cloaks 10.
 with a Cape 11.
 and Sleeve Coats 12.
 Doublets 13.
 with Buttons 14.
 and Cuffs 15.
 Breeches 16.
 sometimes
 with Ribbons 17.
 Stockings 18.
 Gloves 19.
 Muntero Caps 20, &c.
 So the Furrier
 maketh Furred gar-
 of Furs. (ments

Sartor 1.
 discindit Pannum 2.
 Forfice 3.
 consuitque,
 Acu
 & filo duplicato 4.
 Postea
 complanat Saturas
 Ferramento 5.
 Sicque conficit
 Tunicas 6.
 Plicas 7.
 in quibus infra est
 Fimbria 8.
 cum Infitis 9.
 Pallia 10.
 cum Patagio 11.
 & Togas manicatas 12.
 Thoraces 13.
 cum Globulis 14.
 & Manicas 15.
 Caligas 16.
 aliquando
 cum Lemniscis 17.
 Tibialia 18.
 Chirothecas 19.
 Amiculum 20. &c.
 Sic Pellio,
 facit Pellicia,
 & Pellibus.

LXIII.

Sutor.

The Shoo-Maker.

Linnen-

The Shoo-maker 1.
 maketh Slippers 7.
 Shooes 8.
 (in which is seen
 above the
 upper-Leather,
 beneath
 the Sole,
 and on both sides
 the Latches)
 Boots 9.
 and High-Shooes 10.
 of Leather, 5.
 (which is
 cut with a
 Cutting-Knife 6.)
 by means of
 an Awl 2.
 and Lingel 3.
 upon a
 Last 4.

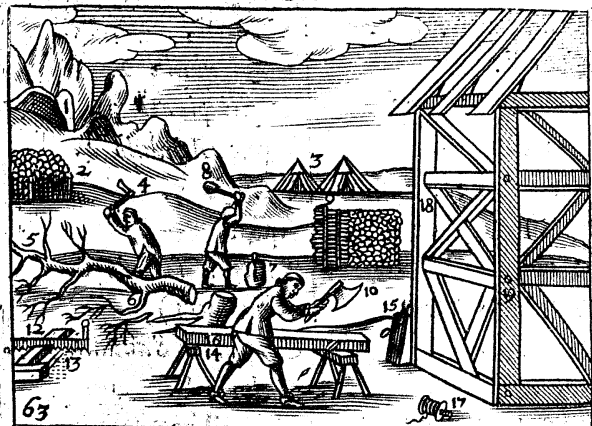
Sutor 1.
 conficit,
 ope *Subula* 2.
 & *fili picati* 3.
 super *Modulo* 4.
 è *Corio* 5.
 (quod
Scalpro sutorio 6.
 discinditur)
Crepidæ (Sandalia) 7.
Calceos 8.
 (in quibus
 spectatur
 supernè
Obstragulum,
 infernè
Solea,
 & utrinque
Ansa)
Ocreas 9.
 & *Perones* 10.

K

The

LXIII.

The Carpenter.

Faber lignarius.

We have seen
Dens Food
and cloathing;
now his dwelling
followeth.

At first they dwell
in Caves 1.
then in
Booths
or Huts 2.
and then again
in Tents 3.
at the last
in Houses.

Hominis
Victum & Amictum,
vidimus:

sequitur nunc,
Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant
in *Specubus* 1.
deinde
in *Tabernaculis*
vel *Tuguriis* 2.
tum etiam
in *Tentoriis* 3.
demum,
in *Domibus*.

The

The Woodman fel-
leth and helweth down
Trees 5.
with an Ax 4.
the Boughs 6.
remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty
with a Wedg 7. (wood
which he forceth in
with a Beetle 8.
and maketh
Wood-stacks 9.

The Carpenter
squareth Timber with
a Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11.
fall,
and saweth it with a
where the Saw-dust 13.
falleth down.

Afterwards he listeth
a beam upon tressels 14.
by a help of a Pulley 15.
fasteneth it with
Cramp-irons 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line 17.

Then he frameth
the Walls together,
and fasteneth the great
pieces with pins 19.

Lignator.
Securi 4.
sternit & truncat
Arbores 5
remanentibus
Sarmentis 6.

Clavosum Lignum
findit *Cuneo* 7.
quem adigit
Tudite 8.
& componit
Strues 9.

Faber Lignarius
asciat *Ascia* 10.
Materiam,
unde cadunt
Assula 11.
& ferrat *Serra* 12.
ubi *Scobs* 13.
decidit;

Post elevat *tignum*
super *Canterios* 14.
ope *Trochlea* 15.

affigit *Ansis* 16.
& lineat
Amussi 17.

Tum compaginat
Parietes 18.
& configit *trabes*
Clavis trabalibus 19.

K2

Faber

LXIV.

Faber Murarius.*The Mason.*

The Mason 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth
Walls 2.

Either of Stones,
which *Stone-digger*,
getteth out of the
Quarry 3.
and the *Stone-cutter* 4.
squareth by
a Rule 5.

Of Bricks 6.
which are made of
Sand and Clay
steeped in water,
and are burned
with fire.

Afterwards he plat-
tereth it with Lime,
by means of a Trowel 7.
and garnisheth it with
Rough-cast 8.

Faber murarius 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*
& struit
Muros 2.

Sive è Lapidibus
quos Lapidarius
eruit
in *Lapidinâ* 3.
& *Latomus* 4.
conquadrat
ad *Normam* 5.

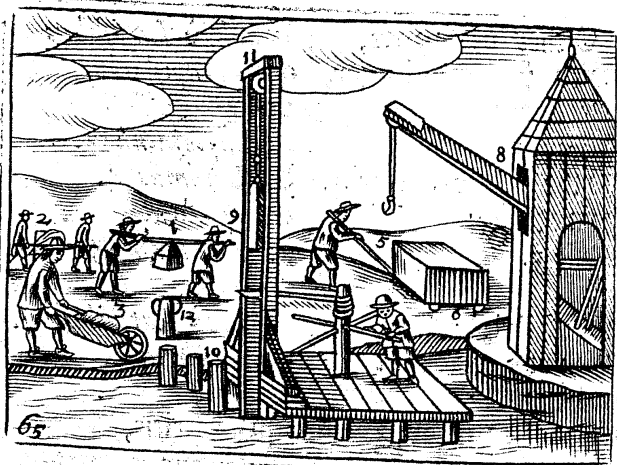
Sive è Lateribus 6.
qui, ex arenâ
& *luto,*
aquâ intritis,
formantur,
& *igne excoquantur:*

Dein crustat
Calce,
ope Trulle 7.

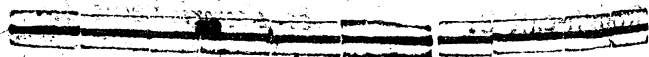
& *Tectorio vestit* 8.

LXV.

Machine.



Engines.



One can carry as
much by thrusting
a Wheel-Barrow 3.
as by him, having
an Harness 4.
hanged on his neck,
as two can carry on a
Cole-staff 1.

or Hand-barrow 2.
But he can do more,
that rolleth a weight,
laid upon Rollers 6.
with a Lever 5.

A Wind-Beam 7.
is a post
which is turned
by going about it.

A Crane 8.
hath a hollow-wheel,
in which one walking,
draweth weights
out of a Ship,
or letteth them down
into a Ship.

A Rammer 9.
is used
to fasten
Piles 10.
It is lifted up with a
rope drawn by Pullies 11
or with hands,
if it have handles 12.

Quantum duo ferre
Palangâ 1. (possunt,
vel *Feretro* 2.
tantum potest unus,
rudendo ante se.
Pabonem 3.
suspensa à collo
Ærumnâ 4.

Plus autem potest,
qui molem,
Phalangis (Cylindris) 6.
impositam,
provolvitur, *Vecte* 5.

Ergata 7.
est columella,
quæ versatur
circumeundo.

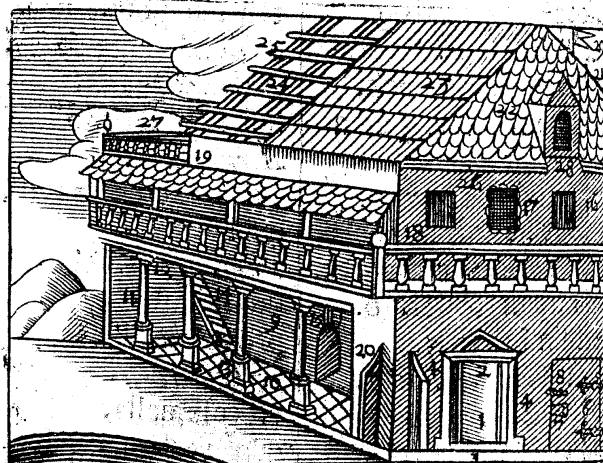
Geranium 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis,
pondera
navi extrahit,
aut in navem demittit.

Fistuca 9.
adhibetur
ad pangendum
Sublicas 10.
adtollitur, fune,
tracto per *Trochleas* 11
vel manibus,
si *ansas* habet 12.

K 4 A House

A House.

Domus.



The Porch 1. (houle.
is before the door of y

The door hath
a threshold 3.
and a Lintel 2.
and Posts 4.
on both sides

The Hindges 5.
are on the right hand
upon which y doors 6.
hang,
the Latch 7.
and the Bolt 8.
are on the left hand.

Before the house
is a fore-court 9.

Ante Januam Domus
est Vestibulum 1.

Janua habet
Limen 2.
& Superliminare 3.
& utrinque
Postes 4.

A dextris
sunt Cardines 5.
à quibus pendent
Fores 6.
à sinistris Claustrum 7.
aut Pessulus 8.

Sub ædibus
est Cavedium 9.

with

with a Pavement of
square-stones, 10.
bozn up with pillars, 11
in which is the
Chapter 12.
and the Base. 13.

They go up into the
upper-stories
by Greefes, 14.
and winding-stairs 15.

The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside,
and the Grates 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the water-Tables, 19.
and Butteresses 20.
to bear up the Walls.

On the Top
is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lye upon
Laths, 24. (25.
and these upon Rafter.

The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without
a Roof is called an
open Gallery. 27.

In the Roof are
Juttings out 28. (knops)
and Pinnacles 29. (or

pavimento tessellate, 10.
fulcitum columnis, 11.
in quibus
Peristylum 12.
& Bas. 13.

Per Scalas 14.
& Cochlidia 15.
ascenditur in superiores
contignationes.

Extrinfecus
apparent Fenestra, 16.
& Cancelli (clathra) 17.
Pergula, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& Fulcra 20.
fulciendis muris.

In summo est
Tectum, 21. [tegulis] 22
confectum Imbricibus
vel Scandulis, 23.
quæ incumbunt
Tigillis, 24.

hæc Tignis. 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus sine tecto
dicitur Subdiale. 27.

In tecto sunt
Meniana 28.
& Coronides. 29. Me-

LVII.

Metallifodina.*A Mine.*

Miners

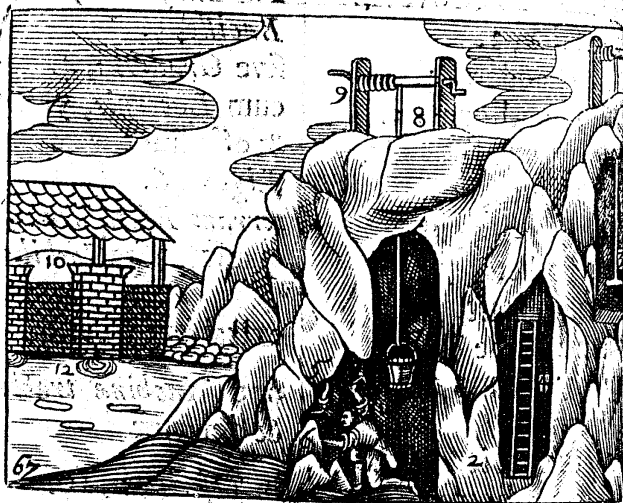
Miners 1.

go into the Grove, 2.
 by a Stick, 3.
 or by Ladders, 4.
 with Lanthorns, 5.
 and dig out the Oar,
 with a Pick, 6.
 which being put
 into Baskets, 7.
 is drawn out
 with a Rope 8.
 by the means of
 a Turn, 9.
 and is carried to the
 Smelting-house, 10.
 where it is forced
 with fire that the Me-
 tal may run out, 12.
 the Dross, 11.
 is thrown aside.

Metalli-fossore 1.
 ingrediuntur
Putem fodina, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
 five *Gradibus*, 4.
 cum *Lucernis*, 5.
 & effodiunt
Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
 quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7
 extrahitur *Fune* 8.
 ope *Machina tractoria*.
 & defertur (9).
 in *Ustrinam*, 10.
 ubi igne urgetur,
 ut profluat
Metallum; 12.
Scoria, 11.
 seorsim abjiciuntur.

Faber

LXVII.

Faber Ferrarius.*The Black-Smith.*

The

The Black-Smith 1.
in his Smithie
(or forge) 2.
bloweth the fire with a
pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the
Iron;

And then he taketh
it out with the tongs 5.
layeth it upon
the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it with
a Hammer, 7.
where the Sparks 8.
fly off.

And thus
are hammered out
Nails, 9.
Horseshoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates,
Locks and Keys,
Hinges, &c.

He quencheth
Hot-Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius 1.]

in *Ustrina* (Fabrica) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit
Ferrum;

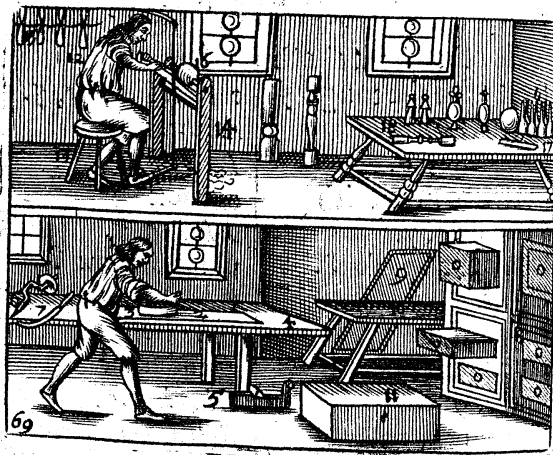
Deinde
eximit *Forceps*, 5.
imponit
Incudi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Strictura* 8.
exiliunt.

Et sic
excuduntur
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catena, 12.
Lamina,
Sera cum Clavibus,
Cardines, &c.

Ferramenta candent-
relinguit (cia
in *Laga*.

Scrinarius

LXIX.

Scriniarius*Tornator.*

The Box-maker, and the Turner.

The Box-maker, 1.

smootheneth

hewen-Boards 2.

with a Plain, 3.

upon a work board, 4.

he maketh them very

smooth with

a little plain, 5.

he boareth them thro-

row with an augre, 6.

carbeth them with

a Knife, 7.

fasteneth them toge-

ther with Glew,

and Cramp-Irons, 8.

and maketh

Tables, 9.

Boards, 10.

Chests 11. &c.

The Turner 12. (13.

sitting over the treddle

turneth with

a throw, 15. (14.

upon a Turners Bench,

Bowls, 16.

Tops, 17.

Puppets, 18.

and such like

Turners work.

Arcularius 1.edolat *Afferes* 2.*Runcinâ*, 3.in *Tabulâ*, 4.

deplanat

Planulâ, 5.perforat (*terebrat*)*Terebrâ*, 6.

sculpit

Cultro, 7.

combinat

Glutine& *Subscudibus*, 8.

& facit

Tabulas, 9.*Mensas*, 10.*Arcas* (*Cistas*) 11. &c.*Tornio* 12.sedens in *Insili*, 13.tornat *Torno*, 15.super *Scamno* tornato-*Globos*, 16. (rio 14.*Conos*, 17.*Incunculas* 18.

& similia

Toremata.*Figulus.*

LXX.

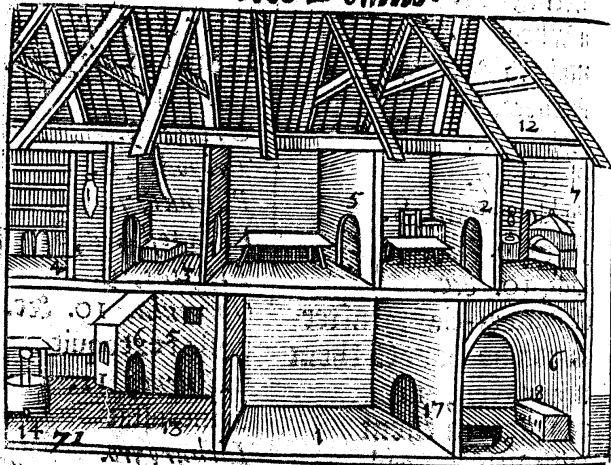
Figulus.

The Potter.

The Potter, 1.
 sitting over
 a Wheel, 2.
 maketh Pots, 4.
 Pitchers, 5.
 Pipkins, 6.
 Platters, 7.
 Pudding-Pans, 8.
 Jugs, 9.
 Lids, 10. &c.
 of Potters-clay, 3. after-
 wards he baketh them
 in an Oven, 11.
 and glazeth them
 with White-Lead.
 A broken Pot,
 affordeth
 Pot-sheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.
 sedens
 super *Rota*, 2.
 format ex *Argilla*, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
 postea excoquit
 in *Furno*, 11.
 & incrustat
Lithargyro.
 Fracta *Ollas*
 dat
Testas, 12.

LXXI.

Partes Domus.

The Parts of a House.

A House is divided
into inner Rooms,

such as are,
the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining-Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed-chamber, 7.
with a Privy made
by it, 8.

Baskets 9.
are of use for carrying
things to and fro;
and Chests, 10.
(which are made fast
with a Key) 11.
for keeping them.

The Floor is under
the Roof 12.

In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.
and a Bath, 16.

Under the House,
is the Cellar, 17.

Domus distinguitur
in *Conclavia*,

ut sunt,

Atrium, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella penaria, 4.
Coenaculum, 5.
Camera, 6.
Cubiculum 7.
cum adstructo
Secessu (*Latrina*) 8.

Corbes 9.
inserviunt
rebus transferendis;

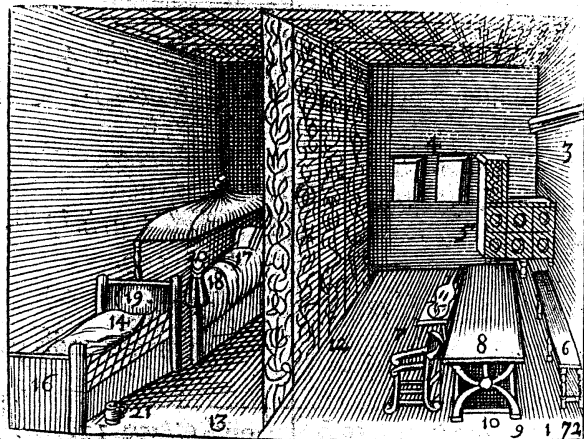
Arce, 10.
(quæ *Clave* 11.
recluduntur)
adservandis illis.

Sub tecto est
Solum [*Pavimentum*]
In *Arce*, 13, (12.)

Puteus, 14.
Stabulum 15.
cum *Balneo*, 16.

Sub Domo,
est *Cella*, 17.

LXXII.

Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.

The Stove, with the Bed-Room.

The

The Stove 1.
is beautified with an
Arched-Roof 2.
& wainscotted walls, 3.
It is enlightened with
Windows; 4.

It is heated with
an Oven. 5.

Its Utensils are,
Benches, 6.

Stools, 7.

Tables, 8.

with Tressels, 9.

Footstools, 10.

and Cushions, 11.

There are also
Tapestry hanged. 12.

For soft lodging,
in a sleeping-room, 13.

there is a Bed 14.

spread on

a Bed-stead, 15.

upon a Straw-pad, 16.

with Sheets, 17.

and Cover lids, 18.

The Bolster 19.

is under ones head.

The Bed is covered
with a Canopy 20.

A Chamber-Pot, 21.

is for making water in

Hypocaustum 1.
ornatur *Laqueari* 2.
& *Parietibus*,
tabulatis, 3.

Illuminatur

Fenestris; 4.

Calefit

Fornace. 5.

Ejus *Utensilia* sunt,

Scamna, 6.

Sellæ, 7.

Mensæ 8.

cum *fulcris* 9.

ac *scabellis*, 10.

& *Culcitra*. 11.

Appenduntur etiam

Tapetes. 12.

Pro levi cubatu,

in *Dormitorio*, 13.

est *Lectus*, (*Cubile*) 14.

stratus

in *Spondâ*, 15.

super *Stramentum*, 16.

cum *Lodicibus*, 17.

& *Stragulis* 18.

Cervical 19.

est sub capite.

Canopæo 20.

Lectus tegitur.

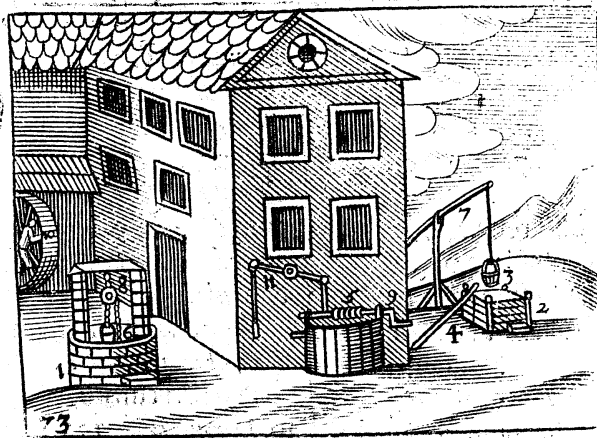
Matula 21.

est *vesicæ* levandæ.

L 3

Putei.

LXXIII.

Putei.**Wells.**

Where Springs
are wanting,
Wells are digged, 1.
& they are compassed
about with a
Brandish, 2.
lest any should fall in.

Thence is water
drawn with Buckets 3.
hanging either at
a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain; 6.
and that either
by a swipe, 7.
or a windle, 8.
or a Turn 9.
with a handle,
or a wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump. 11.

Ubi Fontes
deficiunt,
effodiuntur Putei, 1.
& circumdantur

Crepidine, 2.

ne quis incidat.

Inde hauritur aqua

Urnis (situlis) 3.

pendentibus

vel Perticâ, 4.

vel Fune, 5.)

vel Catena; 6.

idque

aut Tollenone, 7.

aut Girgillo, 8.

aut Cylindro 9.

manubriato,

aut Rotâ (tympano) 10.

aut denique

Antliâ. 11.

LXXIV.

Balneum.

The Bath.

He that desireth to be
washed in cold water go-
eth down into a river 1.

In a Bathing-house 2.
we wash off the filth ei-
ther sitting in a Tub 3.

or going up into the
Hot-house 4.

and we are rubbed
with a Pumice stone 6.

or a Hair cloth 5.

In y stripping room 7
we put off our clothes,
and have an Apron
tied about us 8.

We cover our head
with a Cap 9.

and put our feet in
a Basin 10.

The Bath-Woman 11.
reacheth water in
a Bucket 12.

drawn out of y trough
into which it runneth
out of Pipes 14.

The Bath-keeper 15.
lanceth with a Lancer,
and by applying (16.
Cupping Glasses 17.

he draweth the blood
betwixt the skin & the
flesh, which he wipe-
th away with a Sounce 18

We

Qui lavari cupit
aqua frigida,
descendit in *fluvium* 1.

In *Balneario* 2.
abluius *squalores*,
sive sedentes
in *Labro* 3.
sive conscendentes
in *Sudatorium* 4.
& defricamur *Pumice* 6.
aut *Cilicio* 5.

In *Apodyterio* 7.
vestes exuimus,
& praeingimur
Castula (*Subligari*) 8.

Caput regimus
Pileolo 9.
& pedes imponimus
Pelluvio 10.

Balneatrix 11.
ministrat aquam
Situla 12.
haustam ex *Alveo* 13.
in quem defluit
e *Canalibus* 14.

Balneator 15.
scarificat *Scalpro* 16.
& applicando *Cucur-
bitas* 17.
extrahit *sanguinem*
subcutaneum, (18.
quem abstergit *Spongia*
Tota

LXXV.

Tonstrina.



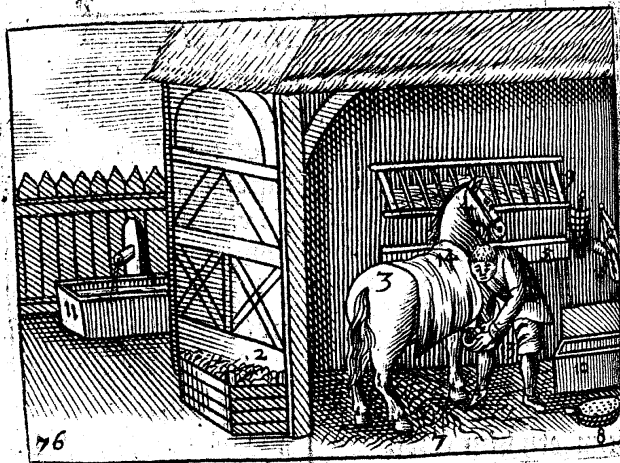
The Barbers-shop.

The Barber 1.
 in the Barbers-shop 2.
 cutteth off
 the Hair and the Beard
 with a pair of Sizzars 3.
 washeth with
 a Razor,
 which he taketh out of
 his Case 4.
 and he washeth
 one over a Basen 5.
 with Sud,
 running out of
 a Laver, 6.
 and also with Sope, 7.
 and wipeeth him
 with a Towel, 8.
 combeth him with
 a Comb, 9.
 and curleth him with
 a Crisping-Iron 10.
 Sometimes he cut-
 teth a vein with
 a Pen-knife 11.
 where the blood
 sprisseth out. 12.
 The Chirurgion
 cureth Wounds.

Tonser 1.
 in Tonstrinâ 2.
 tonder
 Grines & Barbam
 Forpice 3.
 vel radit
 Novacula,
 quam è Thecâ 4.
 depromit;
 & lavat
 super Pelvim 5.
 Lixivio
 defluente
 è Gutturnio, 6.
 ut & Sapone, 7.
 & tergit
 Linteo, 8.
 pectit
 Pectine 9.
 crispat
 Calamistro 10.
 Interdum
 Venam secat
 Scalpello 11.
 ubi Sanguis
 propullulat. 12.
 Chirurgus,
 curat Vulnere.

Equi-

LXXVI.

Equile.

The Stable.

The

The Horse Keeper 1.
cleanseth the Stable
from Dung; 2.

He tyeth a Horse 3.
with a Halter 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or, if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him fast
with a Muzzel 6.

Then he streweth
Litter 7. under him.

He winnoweth
Oats with a Van 8.
the Provender being
myst with Chaff, and
taken out of a Chest 10.
and feedeth the horse
with them, as also
with Hay 9.

Afterwards he leadeth
him to the watering-
trough 11. (to water.

Then he rubbeth
him with a Cloth 12.
combeth him with
a Curry Comb 15.
covereth him with an
Housing cloth 14.
and looketh upon his
Hoofs, whether
the Shoes 13.
be fast with the nays.

Stabularius (Equiso 1.)
purgat à fimo 2.

Stabulum;

Alligat Equum 3.

Capistro 4.

ad *Præsepe*, 5.

aut, si mordax sit,
constringit

Fiscellâ 6.

Deinde

subternit *stramenta* 7.

Avenam

ventilat *Vanno* 8.

(paleis mixtâ,
ac depromptâ
è *cistâ pabulatoriâ*) 10.

eaque pascit equum,
ut & *Fæno* 9.

Postea

aquatum ducit
ad *Aquarium* 11.

Tum detergit

Panno 12.

depectit *Strigili* 15.
infernit

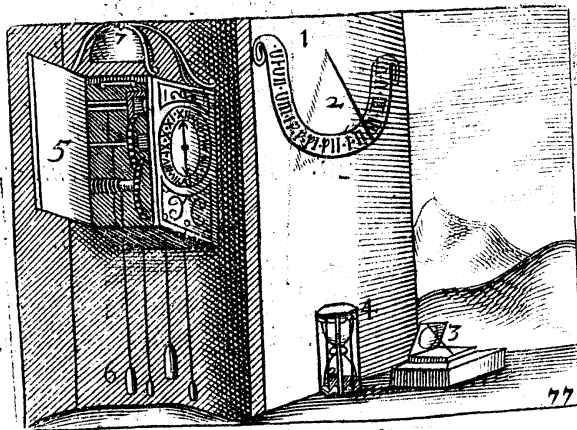
Gausape, 14.

& *Soleas* inspicit,
an *Calcei ferrei* 13.

firma clavis hæreant.

Hors

LXXVII.

Horologia.*Dialls.*

A Dial
measureth hours :

A Sun Dial 1.

sheweth by the shadow
of the Cock 2.

what a clock it is,

either on a wall,

or a Compass 3.

An hour-glass 4.

sheweth (hour,
the four parts of an
by the running of sand,
heretofore of water.

A Clock 5.

numbereth also the
hours of the night,
by the turning of the
wheels, the greatest
whereof is drawn by
a weight 6.

and draweth the rest.

Then

either the

Bell 7.

by its sound,

being struck

on by the hammer,

or the hand 8.

without, by its moti-
on about, sheweth the
hour.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.

Solarium 1.

ostendit umbra

Gnomonis 2.

quota sit hora ;

five in pariete, (ea 3.

five in pyxide magn.

Clepsydra 4.

ostendit

partes horæ quatuor,

fluxu arena,

olim aquæ.

Automaton 5.

numerat etiam

nocturnas horas,

circulatione rotarum,

quarum maxima

trahitur

à *Pondere* 6.

& trahit ceteras :

Tum

horam indicat,

vel *Campana* 7.

sonitu suo,

percussa

à *malleolo* :

vel extra

Index 8.

Circuizione sua.

Pictura.

LXXVIII.

Pictura.**The Picture.**

Pictures 1.
delight the eyes,
and adorn Rooms.

The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame; 5.

holding his Pollet, 6.
in his left hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7.
ground on a Marble.

The Carver,
and Statuarie
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone;

The Graver
and the Cutter
grave shapes 10.
and Characters
with a graving Chisell
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals. 9.

Pictura 1.
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant conclavia.

Pictor, 2.
pingit effigiem
Penicillo, 3.
in *Tabulâ*, 4.
super *Pluteo*; 5.
sinistrâ tenens
Orbem pictorium, 6.
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur
à *Puero* 7.
in *marmore*.

Sculptor
& *Statuarius*,
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
à *Ligno* & *Lapide*.

Calator
& *Sculptor* insculpit
Æri (*Ligno*)
aliisque *Metallis*,
Figuras 10.
& *Characteres*,
Cælo. 9.

LXXIX.

Specularia.

Looking-glasses.

Looking-

Looking-Glasses 1.

are provided,
that Men may see
themselves;

Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better,
who hath a weak
sight.

Things a far off,
are seen in a
perspective-glass, 3.
as things near
at hand,

A flea appeareth
in a multiplying-glass,
like a little Hog. (4.)

The rays of the
Sun burn Wood
thorow a burning-
glass. 5.

Specula 1.

parantur,
ut homines
intueantur seipso;

Perspicilla, 2.
ut acris cernat,
qui habet
Visum debilem.

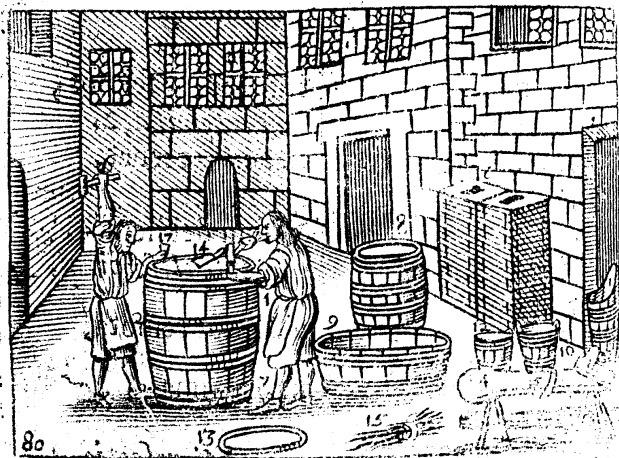
Per *Telescopium*, 3.
videntur remota,
ut proxima;

in *Microscopio*, 4.
Pulvis appareat
ut Porcellus.

Rad. Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens*. 5.

Vittor.

LXXX.

Vietor.

The Cooper.

The Cooper, 1.
 having an Apron 2.
 tied about him,
 maketh Hoops
 of Hassel-rods, 3.
 upon a cutting-block, 4
 with a Spoke-shave, 5.

and Lags 6.
 of Timber.
 He maketh
 Hogs-heads 7.
 and Pipes, 8.
 with two Heads,
 and Tubs, 9.
 Soes, 10.
 Flaskets, 11.
 Buckets, 12.
 with one Bottom,
 of Lags.

Then he bindeth
 them with Hoops, 13.
 which he tyeth fast
 with small Twigs, 15.
 by means of
 a Cramp-Iron, 14.
 and he fitteth them on
 with a Mallet 16.
 and a Driver, 17.

Vietor, 1.
amictus
Præcinctorio, 2.
facit
è Virgis columnis, 3. (4.
super Sellam incisoriæ
Scalpro bimanubriato,
Circulos; (5.
 & ex ligno
Assulas. 6.
 Ex assulis
conficit Dolia 7.
 & *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum Lacus, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas 11.
 & *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.

Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
 quos ligat
 ope *Falcis victoria*, 14.

Viminibus, 15.
 & aptat
Tudite 16.
 ac *Trudiculâ*. 17.

LXXXI.

Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

The Roper 1.
twisteth
Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wappeth
about himself)
by the turning
of a Wheel. 3.

Thus there are
made, first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables. 7.

The Cordwainer 8.
cutteth great
Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.

Restio 1.
contorquet
Funes, 2.
agitacione
Rotula, 3.
è Stupa, 4.
vel *Cannabi*,
quam sibi circumdat.

Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Restes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*. 7.

Lorarius 8.
scindit
de corio bubulo, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippopéras, 15. &c.

LXXXII.

The Traveller.

Viator.



A Traveller 1.
 beareth on his shoul-
 ders in a Budget, 2.
 those things which his
 Satchell 3.
 or Pouch, 4.
 cannot hold.

He is covered with
 a Cloak; 5.

He holdeth
 a Staff 6.
 in his Hand, where-
 with to bear up him-
 self;

Viator, 1.
 portat Humeri
 in *Bulgâ*, 2.
 quæ non capit
Funda 3.
 vel *Marsupium*. 4.

Tegitur
Lacernâ; 5.
 Manu tenet
Baculum, 6.

quo se fulciat;

He

He hath need of
 Provision for the way,
 as also of a pleasant
 Companion. 7.

Let him not forsake
 the High-road, 9.
 for a Foot-way, 8.
 unlesse it be a beaten-
 Path.

By-ways, 10.
 and places where two
 wayes meet 11.
 deceive, and lead men
 aside into uneven-
 places, 12.
 so do not by-paths, 13.
 and crosse-wayes, 14.

Let him therefore
 enquire of those
 he meeteth, 15.
 which way he must go;
 and let him take heed
 of Robbers, 16.
 as in the way,
 so also in the lane, 17.
 where he lodgeth
 all Night,

Opus habet
Viatico,
 ut & fido
 & facundo *Comite*. 7.
 Propter *Semitam*, 8.
 nisi sit *Callis tritus*,
 non deserat
Viam regiam. 9.

Avia 10.

& *Bivia* 11.
 fallunt,
 & seducunt
 in *Salebras*; 12.
 non æquè, *Tramites* 13.
 & *Compita*. 14.
 Sciscitet igitur

Obvios, 15.
 quâ sit eundum;
 & caveat
Predones, 16.
 ut in viâ, sic etiam
 in *Diversorio*, 17.
 ubi pernoctat.

The

LXXXIII.

The Horse-man. *Eques.*

The Horse-man 1.
setteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horse, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth; 4.

He layeth
a Saddle-Cloth 5.
also upon him.

He decketh him
with Trappings,
a Fore-stall, 6.
a Breast-Cloth, 7.

Eques 1.
imponit *Equo* 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque succingit
Cingulo; 4.

Insternit etiam
Dorsuale; 5.

Ornat cum
Phaleris,
Frontali, 6.
Antilenâ, 7.

and

and a Crupper. 8.
Then he getteth
upon his Horse,
putteth his Feet
into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh the Bridle-
rein, 10, 11,
in his left hand
wherewith he guideth
& holdeth the Horse;
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.
and setteth him on
with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in
with a Muffroll. 14.
The Holsters, 15.
hang down from the
Pommel of the
Saddle, 16.
in which the Pistols
are put. 17.

The Rider is clad
in a short-Coat, 18.
his Cloak being tied
behind him. 19.

A Post 20.
is carried on Horse-
back a full Gallop.

& *Postilenâ*. 8.
Deinde
insilit in equum,
indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
sinistrâ capessit
Lorum (*habenam*) 10.
Freni, 11.
quo equum
flectit & retinet;
Tum
admovet *Calcarea*, 12.
incitatque
Virgulâ, 13.
& coërcet
Postomide. 14.
Bulgâ, 15.
pendent
ex apice
ephipii, 16.
quibus inferuntur
Sclopi. 17.

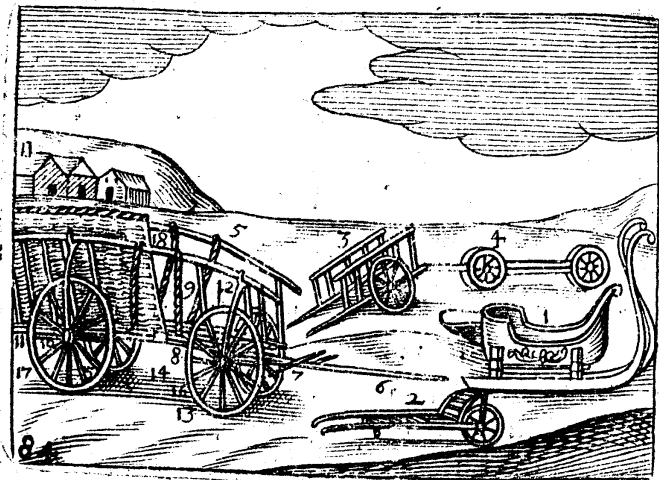
Ipsè eques induitur
Chlamyde; 18.
Lacernâ à tergo
revinctâ. 19.

Veredarius 20.
cursum equo fertur.

Carriages.

LXXXIV.

Carriages.

Vehicula.

We are carried
on a Sled 1.
over Snow,
and Ice.

A Carriage with one
Wheel, is called
a Wheel-barrow; 2.
with two Wheels
a Cart; 3.
with four Wheels

Traba 1.
vehimur
super nivibus
& Glacie.

Vehiculum uniroturn,
dicitur
Pabo; 2.
birotum,
Carrus; 3.
quadrirotum

a Wa-

a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-Wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon. 5.

The parts of a Wagon
are, the Neep,
(or Draught-tree,) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the sides; 9. (10.

Then the Axle-trees,
about which the
Wheels run,
the Lin-Pins 11.
and Axletree-staves, 12.
being fastened before
them.

The Nave, 13.
is the ground-fast
of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes; 15.

The Ring encom-
passeth these, which is
made of six fellows 16.
and as many Strakes. 17
Hampiers, & Hurdles 18
are set in
a Wagon.

Currus,
qui
vel *Sarracum*, 4.
vel *Plaustrum*. 5.

Partes Currus sunt,

Tomo, 6.
Fugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Sponde; 9.

Tum Axes, 10.
circa quos currunt
Rota, præfixis
Paxillis 11.
& *Obicibus*. 12.

Basis Rotæ 13

est *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*; 15.

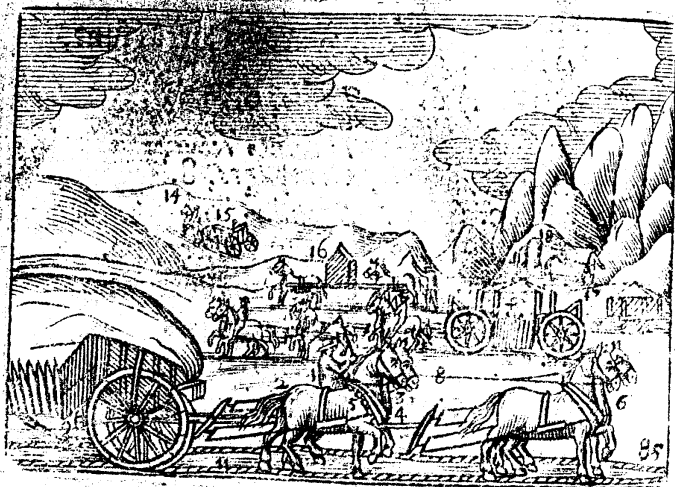
Hos ambit
Orbile, compositum
è sex *Abfidibus* 16.
& totidem *Canthis*. 17.

Currui
imponuntur
Corbes & Crates. 18.

Carrying

LXXXV.

Carrying to & fro.

Veclura.

The Coach-man, 1.
joyneth a Horse fit to
match a Saddle-horse 2, 3
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs
or Chaps 5.
hanging down from
the Collar, 4.

Then he sitteth up
on the Saddle-horse,
and driveth those that
go before him 6.

Auriga, 1.
Parippus 2.
Sellario, 3.
ad *Temonem*,
de *Helcio* 4.
dependentibus
Loris vel Catenis 5.

Deinde
insidet *Sellario*,
agit ante se
Antecessores 6.

with

with a whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String. 8.
He greaseth the Axle-
tree with Axle-tree-
grease out of a grease-
pot 9,
and stoppeth the wheel
with a trigen 10.
in a steep descent.

And thus the Coach
is driven along the
wheel-ruts, 11.

Great Persons are
carried with
six Horses 12.
by two Coach-men,
in a hanging-wagon,
which is called
a Coach, 13.

Others, with two
Horses, 14.
in a Chariot 15.

Horse-Litters 16, 17.
are carried by two
Horses.

They use Pack-hor-
ses instead of Wagons
thorough Hills that are
not passable.

Scuticâ, 7.
& *flectit*
Funibus. 8.
Axem

ungit
ex vase unguentario 9.
Axungia,
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.
in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas*. 11.

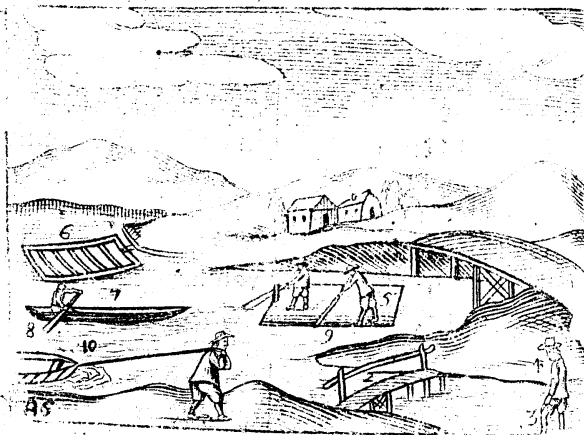
Magnates
vehuntur
Sejugibus 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili
qui vocatur (13.
Carpentum [pilentum;]
Alii, *Bijugibus*, 14.
Essedo. 15.

Arcera 16.
& *Leſtica* 17.
portantur
à duobus equis.

Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco *Curruum*,
jumentis Clitellariis. 18.

Transitus

LXXXVI.

Transitus aquarum.

Passing over Waters.

Let he that is to
 passe over a River
 should be all wet,

Bridges 1.
 were invented for
 Carriages,
 and Foot-bridges 2.
 for Foot-men.

If a River have
 a Foord, 3.
 it is waded over. 4.

Flotes, 5.
 also are made of Tim-
 ber pinned together;
 or Ferrie-boats, 6.
 of planks laid close
 together, for fear they
 should receive water.

Besides Scullers 7.
 are made,
 which are rowed with
 an Oar, 8.
 or a Pole, 9.
 or haled with a
 haling-rope. 10.

Trajecturus flumen
 ne made fiat,
 excogitati sunt
 Pontes 1.

pro Vehiculis,
 & Ponticuli 2.
 pro Peditibus.

Si flumen
 habet Vadum, 3-
 vadatur. 4.
 Struuntur etiam Rates, 5

ex compactis tignis ;
 vel Pontones, 6.
 ex trabibus consolida-
 ne (tis,
 aquam excipiant.

Porro
 fabricantur
 Lintres (Lembi) 7.
 qui aguntur Remo, 8;
 vel Conto, 9.
 aut trahuntur
 Remulco. 10.

LXXXVII.

Natatus.

Swimming.

Men are wont also
to swim over waters
upon a bundle of flags, 1.
& besides upon blown
Beast-bladders; 2.
and after, by throwing
their Hands & Feet 3.
abroad.

At last they learned
to tread the water, 4.
being plunged up to
the girdle-head,
and carrying their
Cloathes upon their
Head.

A Diver, 5.
can swim also under
the water,
like a Fish.

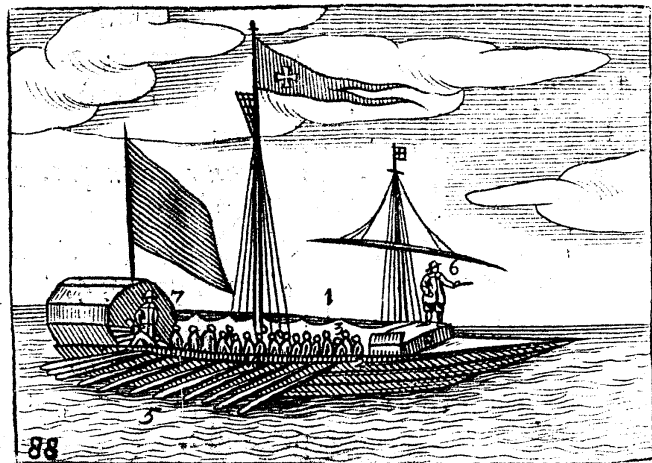
Solent etiam
tranare aquas,
super *scirpenum fascem*, 1.
porro super inflatas
bonum *Vescas*; 2.

deinde, liberè
jaciatu
manuum pedumque. 3.

Tandem
didicerunt
calcare aquam, 4.
cingulotenus
immersi, & *vestes*
supra caput
gestando.

Urinator, 5.
etiam *natare potest*
sub aqua,
ut Piscis.

LXXXVIII.

Navis æstuaria.

A Galley.

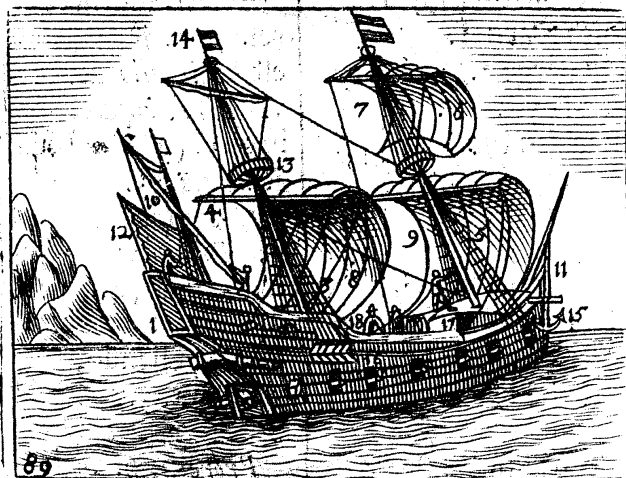
A Ship furnished
with Oars 1.
is a Barge 2.
or a Foylt, &c.
in which the
Rowers, 3.
sitting
on Seats 4.
by the Oar-Rings,
Row 5.
by striking the water
with the Oars.

The Ship-master 6.
standing in the
Fore-castell,
and the Steers-man 7.
sitting at the Stern
and holding the
Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

Navis instructa
remis 1. est
Uniremis 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quâ
Remiges, 3.
confidentes
per *Transstra*
ad Scalmos, 4.
aquam
Remis pellendo,
remigant. 5.

Prorêta, 6.
stans
in *Prorâ*,
& *Gubernator* 7.
sedens in *Puppi*,
tenensque
Clavum, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants-ship. *Navis oneraria.*

A Ship 1.
is driven onward, not
by Oars, but by the
only force of the
winds.

In it is a Mast 2.
set up, fastened
with Shrowds 3.
on all sides to the
main-chains,
to which the
Sail-yards 4.
(5.)
are tyed, and the Sayls,
to these, which are

Navigium 1.
impellitur,
non remis,
sed solâ vi ventorum.

In illo erigitur Ma-
undique (lus, 2.
ad Oras Navis
funibus 3. firmatus;
cui annectuntur

Antenna, 4.
his, *Vela*, 5.
quæ ad Ventum

spread

spread open 6.
to the wind, and are
hoisted by bowlings 7.

The Sayles are
the main-Sayl, 8.
the Trinker
or fore-Sail, 9.
the Misen-Sail,
or Poop-Sail. 10.

The Beak 11.
is in the fore-deck.

The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.

On the Mast
is the fore-top 13.
the watch-tower of the
Ship, & over the fore-
top a Vane 14.
to shew which way the
wind standeth.

The Ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is
fathomed with a
Plumet. 16.

Passengers walk up
and down the Decks, 17

The Sea-men run
to and fro through the
Hatches. 18.

And thus, even Seas
are passed over.

expanduntur 6.
& Versoribus 7.
versantur.

Vela sunt,
Artemon, 8.

Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*. 10. (11.
In Prorâ est *Rostrum*.

In *Pappi*,
Signum (vexillum) 12.
ponitur.

In malo
est *Corbis* 13.
Navis Specula,
& supra *galeam*
Aplustre 14.

Ventorum Index.

Anchorâ, 15.
navis sistitur.

Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.

Navigantes
deambulant
in *Tabulato*. 17.

Nautæ
cursitant
per *Foros*. 18.

Atq; ita, etiam *Maria*
trajiciuntur. *Nau-*

X C.

Naufragium.

Ship-wrack.

When

When a Storm 1.
arise on a suddain,
they strike Sayl, 2.
lest the Ship should be
dashed against Rocks 3
or light upon
shelves 4.

If they cannot hin-
der her, they suffer
Shipwrack. 5.

And then the Men,
the wares, & all things
are miserably lost.

For both the
sheet-anchor, 6.
being cast with
a Cable, do any good.

Some escape,
either on a Plank 7.
and by swimming,
or in the Boat. 8.

Part of the wares
with the dead Folks
is carried out of the
Sea 9.

upon the shoars.

Cum *Procella* 1.
repente oritur,
contrahunt
Vela, 2.
ne *Navis*
ad *Scopulos* 3. allidatur,
aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4.
incidat.

Si non possunt
prohibere, (5.
patiuntur *Naufragium*.

Tum
miserabiliter pereunt,
Homines,
Mercēs, omnia; (juvat
Neq; hic quidquam
Sacrâ anchora, 6.

Rudenti jacta.

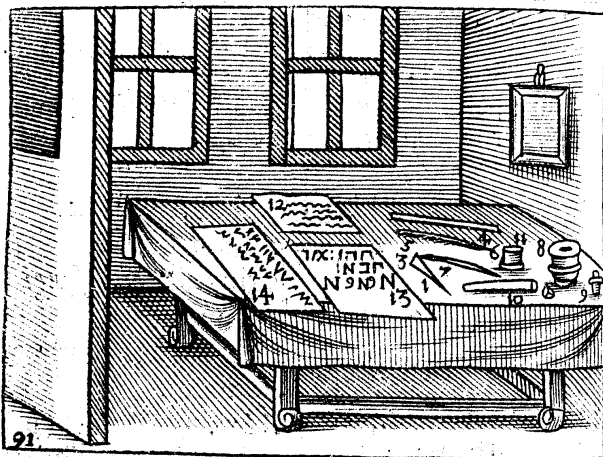
Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabulâ* 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scaphâ*. 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari* 9.
in littora defertur.

Writing

Writing.

Ars Scriptoria.



The Ancients writ
in Tables
done over with Wax
with a brazen point, 1
with the sharp end 2.
whereof Letters were
engraven, and rubbed
out again with the
broad end 3.

Afterwards they
writ Letters with a
small Reed. 4.

We use
a Goose-quill, 5.

Veteres
scribebant
in *tabellis ceratis*
æneo Stilo, 1.
cujus parte cuspidatâ 2.
exarabantur literæ,
planâ 3. verò
rursus oblitterabantur.

Deinde
litteras pingebant
subtili Calamo, 4.

Nos utimur
anserinâ Pennâ, 5.

the

the Stem 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife; 7.
then we dip the nib
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is stopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put up our Pens
into a Pennar. 10.

We dry a writing
with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-sand,
out of a Sand-box. 11.

And we indeed,
write from the
left-hand,
towards the right; 12.
the Hebrews from
the right-hand
towards the left; 13.
the Chinese,
and other Indians,
from the top down-
wards. 14.

cujus *Caulem* 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus Crenam
in Atramentario, 8.
quod obstruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas recondimus*
in Calamario. 10.
Scripturam ficcamus,
chartâ bibulâ,
vel arenâ scriptoriâ,
ex Thecâ pulverariâ. 11.

Et nos quidem,
scribimus,
à sinistra
dextrorsum; 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
sinistrorsum; 13.
Chinenses
& Indi alii,
à summo
deorsum. 14.

Papyrus.

XCII.

Papyrus.



Paper.

The ancients used
Beech-Bords, 1.
or Leaves 2.
as also Barks 3.
of Trees,
especially of an
Egyptian shrub,
which was called
Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use,
which the Paper-
maker maketh in
a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linnen-rags, 5.
stamped to Mass, 6.
which being taken
up in Frames, 7.
be spreadeth into
Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in
the air that they may
be dried.

Twenty five of
these make a quire, 9.
twenty quires
a Ream, 10.
and ten of these
a Bale of Paper. 11.

That which is too late
long is written in
Parchment. 12.

The

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis* 2.
ut & *Libris* 3.
Arborum, præsertim
arbusculæ Egyptiæ,
cui nomen erat
Papyrus.

Nunc, est in usu
Charta,
quem *Chartopans*,
in *molâ papyraceâ*, 4.
conficit è *linreis vetu-*
in pulmentum (tis, 5.
contusis, 6.
quod, *Normulis*
haustum, 7.
diducit
in *plagulas*, 8.
aërique exponit,
ut siccentur.

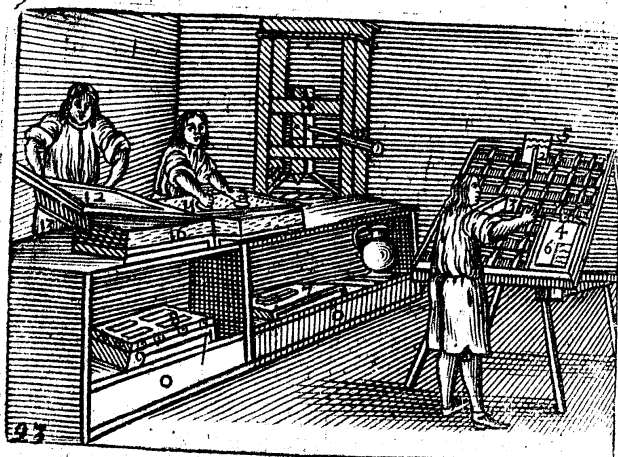
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapam*, 9.
XX. *Scapi*
Volumen minus, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus. 11.

Diu duraturum,
scribitur in
Membrana. 12.

Printing

Printing.

Typographia.



The Printer
hath Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes. 5.

The Compositor 1.
taketh them out
one by one, and
(according to
the Copy,
which he hath fastened
before him in a
Visorū 2.)
composeth words

Typographus
habet *aneos Typos*,
magno numero,
distributos
per *Loculamenta*. 5.
Typothesia 1.
eximit illos
singulatim,
& componit
(secundam *Exemplar*,
quod *Retinaculo* 2.
sibi præfixum habet)
verba

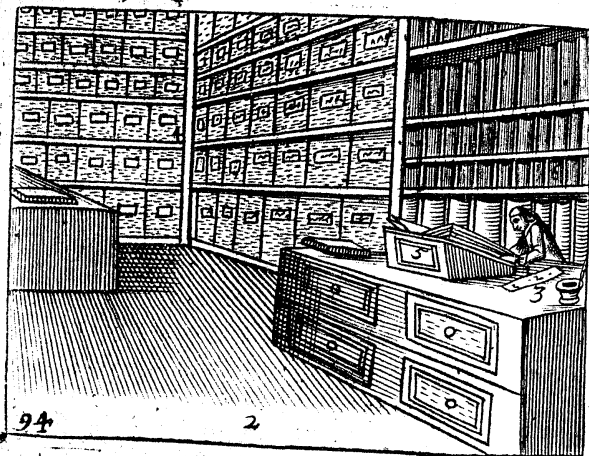
in a composing-stick, 3.
till a Line be made,
he putteth these in
a Gally, 4.
till a Page 6.
be made, and these
again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with coyns, 9.
lest they should
drop out, and putteth
them under the
Press, 10.

Then the Presse-man
beateth it over with
Printers-Ink by means
of Balls, 11.
spreadeth upon it the
Papers,
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put under
the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and pressed down
with the Bar 15.
he maketh to take
Impression.

Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *Versus* ;
hos indit
Forma, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina* ; 6.
has iterum
tabula compositoria, 7.
eosque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur ;
ac subijcit
Prelo. 10.

Tum *Impressor*,
ope *Pilarum*, 11.
illinit
Atramento impressorio ;
superimponit,
inditas *Operculo* 12.
Chartas,
quas,
in *Tigello* 13.
subditas
Trochlea, 14.
& *Sacula* 15.
impressas,
facit
typos imbibere.

XCIV.

Bibliopolium.

The Book-sellers Shop.

The

The Book-seller 1.
 selleth Books
 in a Bookellers-shop, 2
 of which he writteth
 a Catalogue, 3.

The Books are
 placed on Shelves, 4.
 and are laid open
 for use upon a Desk 5.

A multitude of Books
 is called
 a Library. 6.

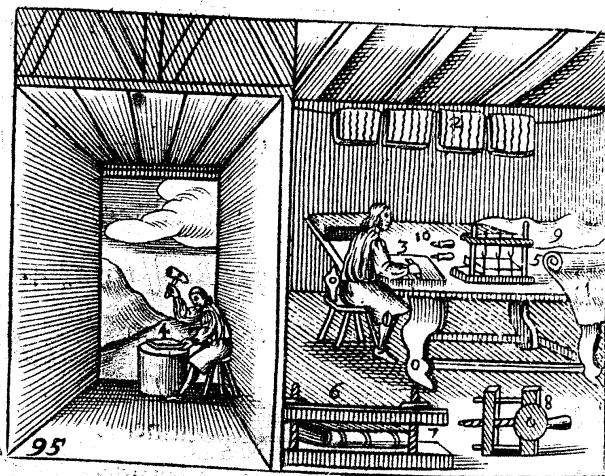
Bibliopola 1.
 vendit Libros
 in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
 quorum
 conscribit *Catalogum*. 3

Libri disponuntur
 per *Repòstoria*, 4.
 & ad usum,
 super *Pluteum* 5.
 exponuntur.

Multitudo Librorum,
 vocatur
Bibliotheca 6.

Bibliotheca

XCV.

Bibliopegus.

The Book-binder.

In times past
they glued Paper
to Paper, and rolled
them up together into
one Rowl. 1.

At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilst he wipeth 2.
over Papers
stept in Gum-water;
and then foldeth
them together, 3.
beateth with a
hammer, 4. up; 5.
then stiteth them
presseth them
in a Presse, 6.
which hath two
Scrues 7 (back,
glueth them on the
cutteth off the edges
with a round Knife, 8.
and at last covereth
them with Parchment
or Leather, 9.
maketh them hand-
some, and setteth on
Clasps. 10.

Olim
agglutinabant
Chartam chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen*, 1.

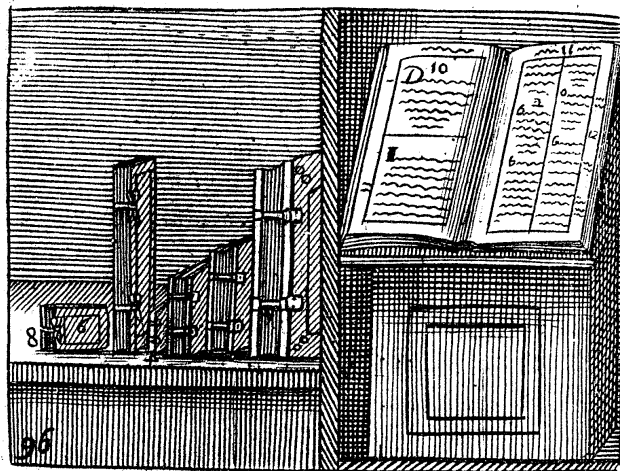
Hodie
compingit Libros
Compactor,
dum Chartas
aquâ glutinosâ
maceratas, terget; 2.

deinde complicat, 3.
malleat 4.
tum consuit, 5.
comprimit

Prelo, 6.
(quod habet
duas *Cochleas* 7.)
dorso conglutinat,
rotundo *Cultro* 8.
demarginat,
tandem

Membrânâ
vel *Corio* 9.
vestit, efformat,
& affigit
Uncinnulos. 10.

XCVI.

Liber.**A Book.**

A Book,
 as to its outward
 shape is either
 in Folio, 1.
 or in Quarto, 2.
 in Octavo, 3.
 in Duodecimo 4.
 either made to open
 Side-wise, 5.
 or Long-wise, 6.
 with Brazen Clasps, 7.
 or Strings, 8.
 and Square-bosses. 9.

Within are
 Leaves 10.
 with two Pages,
 sometimes divided
 with Columns 11.

& Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
 quoad formam
 exteriorem,
 est vel in Folio, 1.
 vel in Quarto, 2.
 in Octavo, 3.
 in Duodecimo, 4.

vel Columnatus, 5.
 vel Linguatus, 6.
 cum Clausuris aeneis, 7.
 vel Ligulis, 8.
 & Bullis angularibus. 9.

Intus
 sunt Folia 10.
 duabus Pagineis,
 aliquando
 Columnis divisa, 11.
 cumque
 notis marginalibus. 12

XC VII.

Schola.

A School.

A School 1.
is a shop, in which
Yong wits
are fashion'd to vertue,
and it is distinguished
into Forms.

The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair ; 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms ; 5.
he teacheth,
they learn.

Some things
are writ down before
them with Chalk
on a Table. 6.

Some
sit at a Table,
and write : 7.
he mendeth 8.
their Faults.

Some stand and
rehearse things com-
mitted to memory. 9.

Some talk
together, 10.
& behave themselves
wantonly,
and carelessly ;
these are chastised
with a Ferula 11.
and a Rod. 12.

Schola 1.
est officina, in qua
novelli animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguitur
in *Classes*.

Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedrà* ; 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in *Sabfelliis* ; 5.
ille docet,
hi discunt.

Quædam
præscribuntur illis
cretâ
in *tabellâ*. 6.

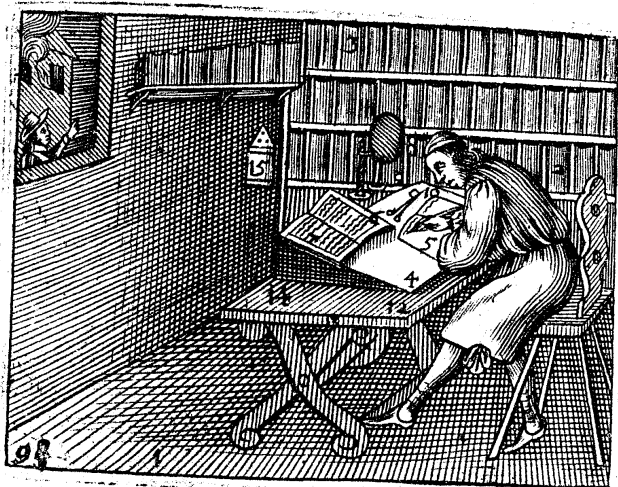
Quidam
sedent ad mensam,
& scribunt : 7.
ipse corrigit 8.
Mendas.

Quidam stant,
& recitant
memoriæ mandata. 9.

Quidam confabu-
lantur, 10.
ac gerunt se
perulantes
& negligentes :
hi castigantur
Ferulâ (*baculo*) 11.
& *Virgâ*. 12. The

XCVIII.

The Study.

Muséum.

The Study 1.
is a place
where a Student, 2.
a part from men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth
Books, 3.
which being within
his reach, he layeth
open upon a Desk 4.
and picketh all the
best things out of
them into his own
Manual, 5.

Muséum 1.
est locus,
ubi *Studiosus*, 2.
secretus ab hominibus,
solus sedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat
Libros, 3.
quos penes se
super *Pluteum* 4.
exponit, & exiliis
in *Manuale* 5. suum
optima quæq; excerpt,

or

or marketh them in
them with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.

Being to sit up late,

he setteth
a Candle, 8.
on a Candle-stick, 9.
which is snuffed
with Snuffers; 10.
before the Candle
he placeth
a Screen, 11.

which is green, that it
may not hurt his eye-
sight; richer persons
use a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle
sticketh,
and smoaketh.

A Letter 12.
is wrapped up,
wrapt upon, 13.
and sealed. 14.

Going abroad by
night, he maketh use
of a Lantorn 15.
or a Torch. 16.

aut in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel ad *marginem*
Asterisco, 7.
notat.

Lucubraturus,
elevat
Lychnum (*candelam*) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui emungitur
Emunctorio; 10.
ante *Lychnum*
collocat
Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride est,
ne hebetet
oculorum aciem:
opulentiores
utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela* *sebacea*
fecet & fumigat.

Epistola 12.
complicatur,
inscribitur, 13.
& obsignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens,
utitur *Laternâ* 15.
vel *Face*.

Arts

XCIX.

Arts belonging
to the Speech.

Artes sermonis.



Grammar, 1.
is conversant
about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh
words 3.
& teacheth how to utter
write, 4.
put together,
and part them rightly.
Rhetoric, 5.
doth as it were
paint 6.

Grammatica, 1.
versatur
circa *Literas*, 2.
ex quibus componit
Voces (*verba* 3.
easq; docet recte eloqui,
scribere, 4.
construere,
distinguere [interpun-
Rhetorica 5. (gere)
pingit 6. quasi

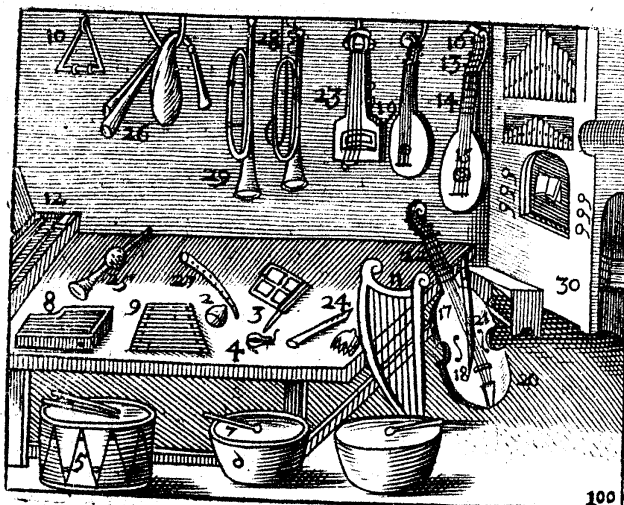
a rude

a rude form 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are, Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apophthegms,
Sentences,
Similies
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry 9.
gathereth the Flours
of Speech 10.
and tyeth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of
Prose a Poem,
it maketh several sorts
of Verses,
and Odes,
and is therefore crowned
with a Laurell. 12.
Musique 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with Pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by voice,
or Musical
Instrument. 15.

ri. dem formam 7.
Sermonis Oratoriis
pigmentis, 8.
ut sunt *Figure*,
Elegantia,
Adagia (*Proverbia*)
Apophthegmata,
Sententia (*Gnomæ*)
Similia
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poesis 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis* 10.
& colligar quasi
in *Corollam*, 11.
arque ita, faciens
é *prosa ligatam Orationem*,
componit
varia *Carmina*,
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauri. 12:
Musica 13.
componit *Notis*
Melodias, 14.
quibus *Verba* aptat,
arque ita cantat sola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphoniâ*)
aut voce,
aut *Instrumentis*
Musicis. 15

Musical

C.

Musical Instruments. *Instrumenta Musica.*

Musical Instruments are
those which make a sound:
First,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymball 1.
With a Pestill,
a little Bell 2.
With an Iron Peller within;
a Rattle, 3.
by tossing it about;
a Jewes-trump. 4.
being put to the mouth,
With the finger;
a Drum 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
With a Drum-stick, 7.

Musica Instrumenta sunt,
quæ edunt Vocem :

Primò,
cùm pulsantur,
ut *Cymbalum* 1.
Pistillo,
Tintinnabulum 2.
intus globulo ferteo;
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumversando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admodum,
digitò;
Tympanum 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.

as also the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherds-harp; 9
and the Tymbrell. 10.

Secondly,
upon which strings are
stretched, and struck upon,
as the Psalteri, 11.
and the Virginals, 12.

With both hands;
the Lute 13.
in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched upon
the Bridge, 18.
the Cittern; 19.
With the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow; 21.
and the Harp, 23.
With a wheel within,
which is turned about;
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
With the left-hand.

At last,
those which are blown,
as, with the month,
the Flute 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet; 28: 29.
or with bellowses, as,
a pair of Organs: 30.

ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo pastoritio*; 9.
& *Sistrum* (*Crotalum*.) 10.

Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.
cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Dexterâ tantum,
Testudo (*Chelys*) 13.
(in quâ *Fugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi* 17.
intenduntur
super *Ponticulum* 18.)
& *Cythara*; 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro; 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ.
quæ versatur :
In singulis,
Dimensiones 22.
sinistrâ tanguntur

Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut, Ore,
Fistula (*Tibia*) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia ntricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28.
Buccina; 29.
vel *Follibus*
ut, *Organum pneumaticum*

(cum. 30
Philoso-

CI.

Philosophia.*Philosophy.*

The Naturalist, 1.
 vieweth all the
 works of God
 in the World.

The Supernaturalist, 2.
 searcheth out the
 Causes, & Effects
 of things.

The Arithmetician,
 reckoneth numbers,
 by adding,
 subtracting,
 multiplying,
 and dividing;
 and that either
 by Cyphers 3.
 on a slate,
 or by Counters 4.
 upon a Deck :

Countrey-people
 reckon 5.
 with Figures of tens X.
 and Figures of five V.
 by twelves,
 Fifteens,
 and threescores

Physicus, 1.
 speculatur
 omnia Dei Opera
 in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2.
 pericrutatur
 rerum

Causas and Effecta.

Arithmeticus,
 computat numeros
 addendo,
 subtrahendo,
 multiplicando,
 dividendo ;

idque vel *Cipris* 3.
 in *Palimpsesto*,
 vel *Calculis* 4.
 super *Abaenm* :

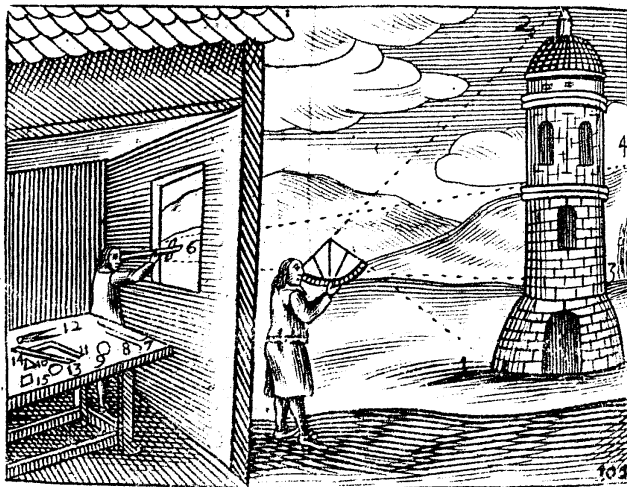
Rustici
 numerant 5.
Decussibus X.
 & *Quincuncibus* V.
 per *Duodenas*,
Quindenas,
 & *Sexagenas*.

The

-smoc

Geomi-

CII.

Geometria.**Geometric.**

A Geometrician
 measureth
 the height of
 a Tower, 1... 2.
 or the distance
 of places, 3... 4.
 either with
 a Quadrate, 5.
 or a Jacobs-staff. 6.
 He marketh out the
 Figures of things,
 with Lines, 7.
 Angles, 8.
 and Circles, 9.
 by a Rule, 10.
 a Squire, 11. (ses. 12.
 and a pair of Compas-

Out of these
 arise an Oval, 13.
 a Triangle, 14.
 a quadrangle 15.
 and other Figures.

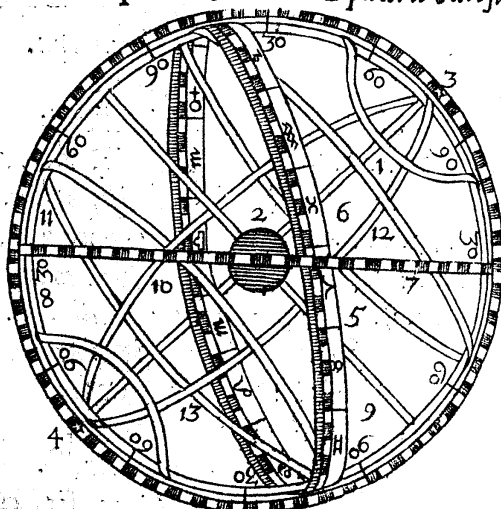
Geometra.
 metitur
 altitudinem
 Turris, 1... 2.
 aut distantiam
 Locorum, 3... 4.
 five Quadrante, 5.
 five Radio. 6.

Figuras rerum
 designat
 Lineis, 7.
 Angulis, 8.
 & Circulis, 9.
 ad Regulam, 10.
 Normam 11.
 & Circinum. 12.

Ex his
 oriuntur
 Cylindrus, 13.
 Trigonus, 14.
 Tetragonus, 15.
 & aliae figurae.

CIII.

The celestial sphere.

Sphæra celestis.

103

Astroonomie considereth
the motion of the Stars,
Astrologie the effects
of them.

The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon
an Axle-tree 1.
about the globe of
the earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV hours

The Polar stars, 12 Poles,
the Arctick 3.
and Antartick. 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.

The Heaven is full of
Stars every where.

There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed-stars;
but of constellations

Astronomia considerat
Astrorum motus,
Astrologia
eorum effectus.

Cæli globus
volvitur
super *Axem* 1.
circa *globum*
Terræ, 2.

spacio XXIV. horarum.
Axem utrinq; finiunt
Stellæ Polares five *Poli*,
Arcticus 3.
& *Antarcticus*. 4.

Cælum
undiq; est *stellatum*:

Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus mille;
Siderum verò towards

towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.
Add to these the XII. Signs
of the Zodiacque, 5.
every one of XXX. degrees,
whose names are, ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini.
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

Under this the seven
wandering Stars, VII.
which they call Planets,
move, whose way is a circle
in the middle of the
Zodiack, called
the Ecliptick. 6.

Other circles are
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator; 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Æquinoctis, 10
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entereth into ♈
Autummal,
when it entereth into ♏)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entereth into ♋
of the Winter
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13
and the two
Polar circles. 14... 15.

Septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.
Add *Signa* XII.

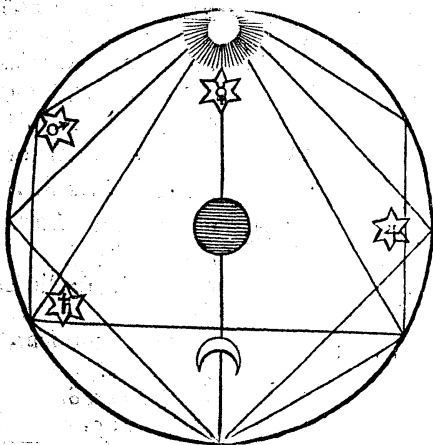
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum XXX.
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricornus,
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

Sub hoc, cursitant
Stella errantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via est,
Circulus in medio *Zodiaci*,
dictus, *Ecliptica*. 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Æquator; 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoctiorum*, 10.
(Verni
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♏)
alter *Solstitiorum*, 11.
(Æstivi
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋,
Hybemi
quando ingreditur ♑;
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. Cancr, 12.
Tr. Capricorni; 13.
& duo *Polares*. 14... 15.

CIV.

Planetarum Adspectus.



104

The Aspects of the Planets.

The Moon ☾
runneth thorow the
the Zodiac
every Moneth.

The Sun, ☉
in a year ;

Mercury ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred
and fifteen, the other
in 585. dayes.

Mars, ♂
in two years ;
Jupiter, ♃
in almost twelve ;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.

Whereupon they meet
variously amongst
themselves, and have
mutual aspects one
towards another.

As here the ☉ and ♀
are in Conjunction ;
☉ and ☾ in Opposition,
☉ and ♄ in a Trine,

Aspect,
☉ and ♃ in a Quartile,

☉ and ♂ in a Sextile.]

Luna ☾
percurrit Zodiacum
singulis Mensibus.

Sol, ☉
Anno ;

Mercurius ☿
& Venus, ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV,
hæc DLXXXV.
Diebus.

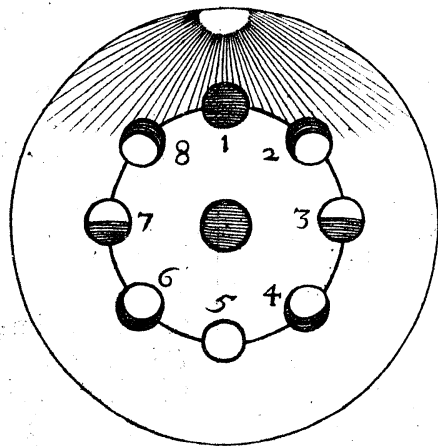
Mars, ♂
Biennio ;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim ;
Saturnus, ♄
tringinta, annis.

Hinc variè
inter se conveniunt
& se mutuo adspiciunt :

Ut hic, sunt
☉ & ♀ in Conjunctione,
☉ & ☾ in Oppositione,
☉ & ♄ in Triono,

☉ & ♃ in Quadra
(turd,
☉ & ♂ in Sextili.
P 3 Phases.

CV.

Phases Luna.

105

The Apparitions of the Moon.

The

The Moon,
shineth not by her
own Light,
but that which is
borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half
of it is always enlight-
ned, the other
remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with
the Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost
none at all;
in Opposition, 5.
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full-Moon;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it
the prime 3.
and last quarter; 7.

Otherwise
it waxeth 2...4.
or waneeth 6...8.
and is said to be
horned or more than
half round.

Luna,

lucet,
non suâ propriâ,
sed à *Sole* mutuâtâ
Luce.

Nam,
altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

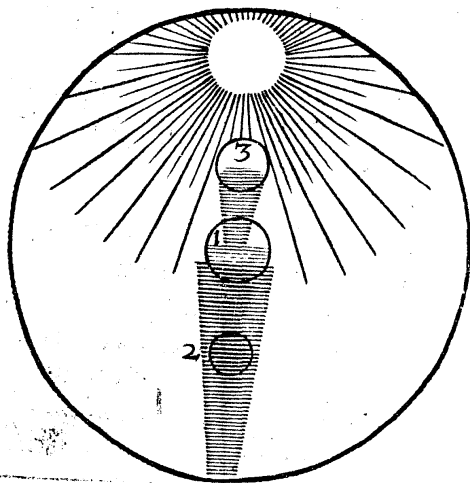
Hinc videmus,
in conjunctione
Solis, 1.
obscuram,
imò nullam;
in Oppositione, 5.
totam & lucidam
(& vocamus
Plenilunium ;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus
primam 3.
& *ultimam* 7. *Quadrantem*)

Ceteroqui
crescit 2...4.
aut decrescit, 6...8.
& vocatur
Falcata vel *gibbosa*.

P 4

Eclip.

C VI.

Eclipses.

106

The Eclipses.

The

The Sun
is y fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth 1.
and the Moon 2.
being shady Bodies,
are not pierced
with its Rayes,
for they cast a shadow
upon the place just
over against them.

Therefore,
when y Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
it is darkned (Earth 2.
which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

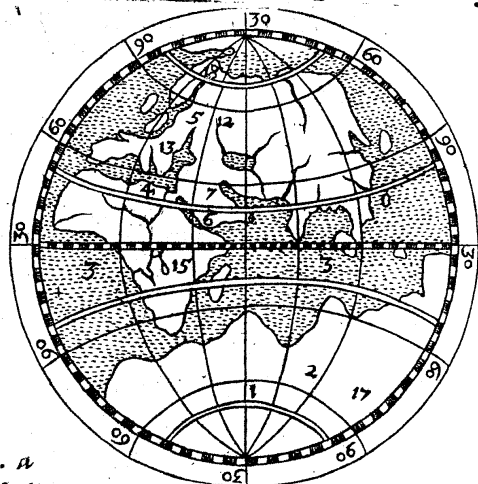
But when
the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3.
it covereth it
with its shadow:
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from
us the sight of the sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun
for all that suffer any
thing, but the Earth.

Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia:
sed non penetrantur
Radiis ejus
Corpora opaca,
Terra 1.
& *Luna*; 2.
nam jaciunt umbram,
in locum oppositum.

Ideo,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.
obscuratur:
quod vocamus
Eclipsin [deliquium]
Cum verò (*Luna.*
Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum
umbrâ suâ:
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

The

CVII. a.

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra terrestris.*

107. a

The earth is round,
& therefore to be represented
by two Hemispheres, a... b

The circuit of it (grees
is three hundred & sixty de-
(whereof every one maketh
fifteen German miles)
or 5400 miles;

and yet it is but a prick,
being compared wth p^{er} world,
whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the longi-
tude of it by Climates,
and the Latitude
by Parallels. 2. (It about,

The Ocean 3. compasseth
and five Seas wash it,
the Mediterrane Sea, 4.
the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red
Sea, 6. the Persian Sea, 7.
and the Caspian Sea, 8.

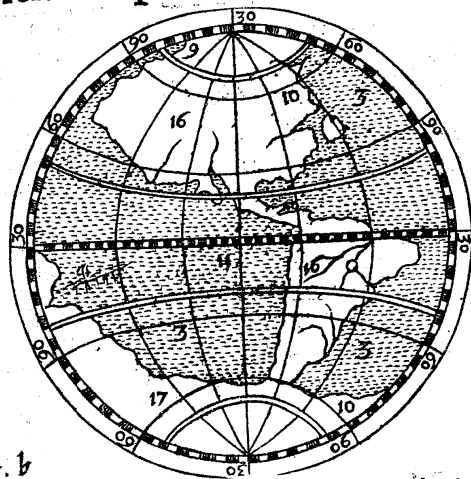
*Terra est rotunda,
singenda igitur
duobus Hemisphariis. a... b*

*Ambitus ejus,
est graduum CCCLX.
(quorum quisque facit
Milliaria Germanica XV)
feu Milliaram VMCCCC:
& tamen est Punctum,
collata cum Orbe,
cujus Centrum est.*

*Longitudinem ejus
dimeciuntur Climatibus, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis Parallelis. 2.*

*Eam ambit Oceanus, 3.
& perfundunt V Maria,
Mediterraneum, 4.
Balticum, 5. Erythraeum, 6.
Persicum, 7. Caspium. 8.*

CVII. b.

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra terrestris.*

107. b

It is divided into 5 Zones,
whereof the 2 frigid ones 9. 9
are inhabitable,
the 2 Temperate ones, 10... 10
& p^{er} Torrid one, 11. habitable.

Besides it is divided
into three Continents; (vided
this of ours, 12. w^{ch} is subdivi-
into Europe, 13
Asia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16... 16.
(whose inhabitants
are Antipodes to us)
and the South land 17... 17
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the
North-pole, 18. have p^{er} days
and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands
float in the Seas.

Distribuitur in Zonas V.
quarum duæ Frigida, 9... 9.
sunt inhabitabiles;
duæ Temperata, 10... 10.
& Torrida, 11. habitantur.

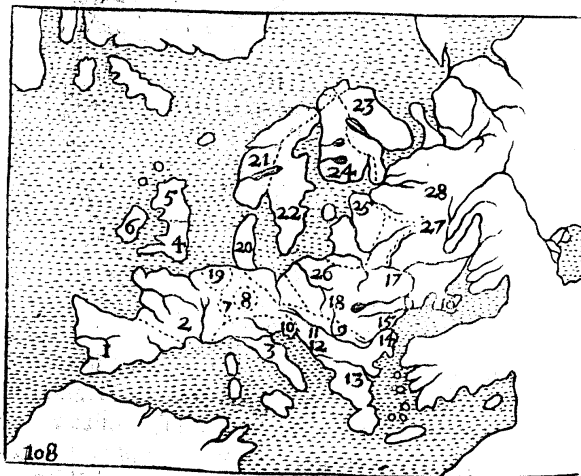
Ceterum divisa est
in tres Continentes:
Nostram, 12. quæ subdividitur
in Europam, 13.
Asiam, 14 & Africam, 15
in Americam, 16... 16
cujus incolæ
nobis sunt Antipodes;
& in Terram Australem, 17... 17
adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18.
semestrales habent
Noctes Diesque.

In maribus,
Infinite natant Insulae.

Europæ

CVIII.

Europa.*Europe.*

The

The chief Kingdoms
in our Europe, are

- Spain, 1.
France, 2.
Italy, 3.
England, 4.
Scotland, 5.
Ireland, 6.
Germany, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungary, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Greece, 13.
Thrace, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartary, 16.
Lituania, 17.
poland, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.
Denmark, 20.
Norway, 21.
Swethland, 22.
Lapland, 23.
Finland, 24.
Lifland, 25.
Prussia, 26.
Moscovy, 27.
and Russia, 28.

In *Europâ nostrâ*,
sunt *Regna* primaria,
Hispania, 1.
Gallia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (*Britannia*) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Græcia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Bornfsia, 26.
Moscovia, 27.
Russia, 28.

Moar

CIX. Moral Philosophy.

Ethica.



This Life is a way,
or a place divided into
two ways, like
Pythagoras's letter Y;
broad 1.
on the left-hand track,
narrow 2.
on the right;
that belongs to Vice 3.
this to Vertue, 4.
Winde, young man, 5.
imitate Hercules.
leave y left-hand way,
turn from Vice.

Vita hæc, est via,
five *Bivium*,
simile
Literæ Pythagoricæ Y;
sinistro tramite
latum 1.
dextro
angustum : 2.
ille Vitii 3. est,
hic Virtutis 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare,
Sinistram linque,
Vitium aversare :

the

the Entrance is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly & steep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny: 8.
no way is
unpassable to Vertue;
follow (eth,
whither Vertue lead-
through narrow places
to stately places,
to the tower of honor, 9

Keep the middle
and straight path (safe,
and thou shalt go very

Take heed thou do
not go too much on
the right hand: 10.

Wilde in, 12.
the wilde horse, 11.
of Affection, (headlong,
lest thou fall down

See thou dost not go
amiss on the left-
hand, 13.

in an Ass-like
suggishness, 14.
but go onwards
constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be
crowned, 15.

speciosus Aditus,
sed turpis
& præcept *Exitus, 7.*

Dexterâ ingredere,
ut ut spinosa : 8.
nulla via
in via Virtuti ;
Sequere,
quod ducit Virtus,
per angusta
ad angusta,
ad arcem Honoris, 9.

Medium tene
& *rectum tramitem ;*
tutissimus ibis.

Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.

Affectûs,
equum ferocem, 11.
compesce freno, 12.
ne præcept fias.

Cave deficias
ad Sinistram, 13.

fegnitie asininâ : 14.
sed progredere

constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& *coronaberis. 15.*

Pru-

Prudence.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things
as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth,
speaketh, or thinketh
nothing in vain.

She looks backward, 3
as into a lookingglass, 4
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a Perspective-
glass, 7.

things to come,
or the end; 6.
and so she perceiveth

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumspicit,
ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilq; agit,
loquitur, & cogitat
in cassum.

Respicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *Præterita*;
& *prospicit*, 5.
tanquam *Telescopio*, 7.

Futura
seu *Finem*: 6.
atq; ita perspicit,

what she hath done,
and what remaineth to
be done.

She proposeth an
Honest,
Profitable, done,
and withal, if it may be
a pleasant End
to her actions.

Having foreseen
the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
to leadeth to the end;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more,
lest any thing should
hinder.

(tunity, 9.
She watcheth Oppor-
(which having
a bushy forehead, 10.
& being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover having
wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away)
and catcheth it.

She goeth
on her way warily,
for fear she should
stumble or go amiss,

quid egerit,
& quid agendum re-
slet.

Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum,
Utilem,
simulq; si fieri potest,
Fucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit
Media,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem;
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quàm plura:
ne quid impediat.

Occasioni 9.
(quæ,
Fronte capillata, 10
sed *Vertice calva*, 11
adhæc *alata*, 12
facile elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.

In via pergit
cautè (providè)
ne impingat
aut aberrer.

Diligence.

Sedulitas.

Diligence 1.
lovethe labours,
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Pismire, 2.
and carrieth together,
as she doth, for her self,
store of all things. 3.

She doth not always
sleep, or make holidays,

Sedulitas 1.
amat labores,
fugit Ignaviam,
semper est in opere,
ut Formica, 2.
& comportat sibi,
ut illa, (am. 3.
omnium rerum Copi-

Non dormit semper,
aut ferias agit,

as

as the Sluggard, 4.
& the Grasshopper 5. do;
whom Want 6.
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what
things she hath under-
taken cheerfully,
even to the end;
she putteth nothing
off till the morrow,
nor doth she sing
the Crows song, 7. (ver
which saith over & o-
Cras, cras.

After labours under-
gone, and ended,
being even wearied,
she resteth her self;
but being refreshed
with Rest,
that she may not use
her self to Idleness,
she falleth again
to her business.

A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers flowers 9.
into their Hive. 10.

ut Ignavus 4.
& Cicada; 5.
quos tandem
premit Inopia. 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam Corvi, 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, cras.

Post labores exant-
latos,
& lassata,
quiescit:
Sed, quiete recreata,
ne adhaescat Otio,
redit ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,
similis est Apibus, 8.
qui ex variis Floribus, 9.
Mel congerunt
in Alveare 10. suum.

Q 2

Tem

CXII.

Temperantia.*Temperance.*

Tem-

Temperance 1.
prescribeth a mean
 to meat and drink, 2.
 and *restraineth*
 the desire
 as with a Bridle, 3.
 and so
 moderateth all things,
 lest any thing too
 much be done.

Revellers
 are made drunk, 4.
 they stumble, 5.
 they spue, 6.
 and brabble. 7.

From drunkenness
proceedeth
 lasciviousness;
 from this, (sters, 8.
 amongst Whorema-
 and Whores, 9.
 in kissing,
 touching,
 embracing,
 and dancing. 10.

Temperantia 1.
modum *prescribit*
Cibo & Potui, 2.
 & continet
Cupidinem
ceu Freno, 3.
 & sic
omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
 & *rixantur*. 7.

E *Crapula*
oritur
Lascivia;
 ex hac,
Vita libidinosa
inter Fornicatores 8.
 & *Scorta*, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
 & *tripudiando*. 10.

Q 3

Forti-

CXIII.

Fortitudo.*Fortitude.*

Forti-

Fortitude 1.
 is undaunted
 in adversity,
 and bold as a Lion; 2.
 but not haughty
 in prosperity,
 leaning
 on her own Pillar 3.
 Constancy;
 and being the same
 in all things,
 ready to undergo
 both estates
 with
 an even minde.

She receiveth
 the strokes
 of misfortune
 with the Shield 4.
 of Sufferance;
 and keepeth off
 the Passions,
 the enemies
 of quietness,
 with the Sword 5.
 of Valour.

Fortitude 1.
 impavida est
 in adversis,
 ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
 at non tumida
 in Secundis:
 innixa
 suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantie;
 & eadem
 in omnibus,
 parata
 ad utramq; *fortunam*
 æquo animo
 ferendam.

Clypeo 4.
Tolerantie
 excipit
 ictus
Infortunii;
 & *Gladio* 5.
Virtutis,
 propellit
 hostes
Euthymie,
Affectus.

Q4

Patience.

CXIV.

Patientia.

Patience.

Patience.

Patience 1. endureth
Calamities 2.
& Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods fatherly
chastisement. 5.

In the mean while
she leaneth upon the
Anchor of Hope, 6.
(as a Ship 7.
tossed by waves
in the Sea)
she prayeth to God 8.
weeping,
& expecteth the Sun, 10
after cloudy-weather 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better
things.

On the contrary
the impatient person 11
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself,
grumblieth like (12.
a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at last he despaireth,
and becometh
his own murdurer; 14.
being full of rage he
desireth to revenge
wrongs,

Patientia 1. tolerat
Calamitates 2.
& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam. 5.
Interim innititur

Spei anchora, 6.
(ut *Navis* 7.

mari fluctuans)

Deo supplicat 8.
illacrumando,
& *expectat*
post *Nubila* 9.
Phœbum; 10.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra
Impatiens 11.
plorat, *lamentatur*,
in seipsum debacchatur,
obmurmurat (12.
ut *Canis*, 13.
& *tamen nil proficit*;
tandem desperat,

& fit *Autochir*: 14.
Injurias
vindicare cupit,
furibundus.

Huma-

CXV.

Humanity.

Humanitas.

Men are made for
one anothers good;
therefore let them
be kind.

Be thou sweet
and lovely in thy
countenance; 1.
gentle & civil in thy
behaviour, & manners; 2.
affable & true-spoken
with thy Mouth; 3.

*Homines facti sunt
ad mutua commoda;
ergo sint humani.*

Sis suavis,
& amabilis,
Vultu; 1.
comis & urbanus,
Gestū ac Moribus; 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore; 3.

affectio

rationate & candid
thy heart. 4.

So love,

so shalt thou

loved;

there will be a
mutual friendship, 5.

that of

pigeon-doves, 6.

very gentle,

wishing well

both parts.

forward men,

hateful, teasty,

pleasant, content;

gry, 7.

mel, 8.

implacable,

rather Wolves

than Lions, than Men)

such as fall out

among themselves,

reupon they fight

a Duell. 9.

Envy, 10.

nothing ill to others,

nothing away her self.

candens & candidus
Corde. 4.

Sic ama,
sic amaberis;

& fiet
mutua Amicitia, 5.

ceu Turturum, 6.

concor, mansueta,

& utrinq; benevola.

Morosi homines,

sunt odiosi, torvi,

illepidi, contentiosi,

iracundi, 7.

crudeles 8.

ac implacabiles,

(magis lupi & leones,

quam homines,)

& inter se discordes,

hinc configunt

Duello. 9.

Invidia, 10.

aliis malè cupiendo,

seipsam conficit.

Justice.

Justice.

Iustitia.



Justice 1.

is painted, sitting on
a square Stone ; 2.
for she ought to be
immovable ;

with hoodwinked eyes 3
that she may not
respect persons ;
stopping the left ear, 4.
to be reserved for the
other party ;

Holding in her right
hand a sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.

Iustitia 1.

pingitur, sedens
in lapide quadrato : 2.
nam debet esse

immobilis ;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum
personas ; *claudens*
aurem sinistram, 4.
reservandam
alteri parti ;

Dexterâ tenens
Gladium, 5.
& *Frannum*, 6.

punish and restrain

open ;

Besides

air of ballances, 7.

the right scale 8.

whereof deserts,

in the left (9.

wards being put

made

en one with another,

so good open

e incited to virtue, as

were with Spurs, 10.

In Bargains, 11.

et men deal candidly ;

et them stand to their

covenants & Promises ;

et that which is given

one to keep,

and that which is lent

be restored ; (12.

et no man be pillaged,

or hurt ; 13. let every

one have his own ;

these are the precepts

of Justice.

Such things as these

are forbidden in Gods

5. & 7. Commandement,

and deservedly

punished on y Gallows

and the Wheel. 14.

ad puniendum
& coercendum Malos ;Præterea Statèram, 7
cujus dextra Lanci 8.

Merita,

Sinistræ, 9.

Præmia imposita,

sibi invicem

exæquantur,

atque ita Boni

ad virtutem,

ceu Calcaribus, 10.

incitantur.

In Contractibus, 11.

candidè agatur ;

Pactis & Promissis

stetur ;

Depositum, Mutuum,

reddantur ;

nemo expiletur, 12.

aut ledatur ; 13.

suum cuiq; tribuatur ;

hæc sunt Præcepta

Justitiæ.

Talia prohibentur,

quinto & septimo

Dei præcepto,

& meritò

Cruce ac Rotâ 14.

puniuntur.

Libe-

CX VII.

Liberalitas.*Liberality.*

Liberality, 1.
 keepeth a mean
 about Riches,
 which she honestly
 taketh, that she may
 have somewhat
 to bestow on them
 that want; 2.

She cloatheth, 3.
 nourisheth, 4.
 and enricheth, 5.
 these with a
 chearful countenance, 6.
 and a winged Hand. 7.

She submitteth her
 wealth 8. to her self,
 not her self to it,
 as the covetous man, 9.
 doth, who hath, that he
 may have, & is not the
 owner, but the keeper of
 his goods, & being unsa-
 tisfiable always scrapeth
 together 10. to his nalls.

Moreover he spareth,
 and keepeth,
 Hoarding up 11. (hate:
 that he may alwayes
 But the Prodigal, 12.
 badly spendeth things
 well gotten, and at the
 last wanteth.

Libe-

Liberalitas 1.
 modum servat
 circa *Divitias*,
 quas honeste quarit,
 ut habeat quod largia-
Egenis; 2. (tur
 Hos, vestit, 3.
 nutrit, 4.
 ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.
 & *Mann alata*. 7.
Opes 8.
 sibi subjiicit;
 non se illis, ut *Avarus*, 9.
 qui habet, ut habeat,
 & bonorum suorum
 non *Posse*ssor est
 sed *Custos*,
 &, infatigabilis,
 semper corradi 10.
Unguibus suis.

Sed & parcit
 & adservat,
occludendo, 11.
 ut semper habeat:

At *Prodigus*, 12.
 male disperdit
 bene parata,
 ac tandem eget. The

The Society betwixt Man and Wife. *Societas Conjugal.*



Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradise,
for mutual help,
and the Propagation
of man-kind.

(man
A yong-man (a single-
being to be married,
should be furnished,
either with wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able to
maintain a Family.

Matrimonium
à Deo est institutum,
in Paradiso,
ad *mutuum Adjutorium*,
& *Propagationem*
generis humani.

Vir-Invenis (cælebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit
aut *Opibus*;
aut *Arte & Scientiâ*,
quæ sit,
de pane lucrando:
ut possit sustentare
Familiam.

Then

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is marriageable,
(or a Widdow) whom he
loveth; where heberthwhile
a greater regard is to be
had of Vertue and Honesty,
than of Beauty
& Portion.

Afterwards,
he doth not betroth her to
himself closely,
but treateth for her
as a woer,
first to the Father 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians
and Kinsfolks, by such as
help to make the match. 3.
After she is espoused to him
he becometh a Bridegroom, 4.
and she the Bride, 5.
and a contract is made,
as an Instrument of the Dow-
ry 6. is written.

At the last
the wedding is made,
where they are joyned
together by the Priest, 7.
giving their Hands 8.
one to another,
and wedding Rings; 9.
then they feast with the
Witnesses that are invited.
After this they are called
Husband and Wife;
when she is dead he be-
cometh a Widdower.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat: (habenda
ubi tamen major ratio
Virtutis & Honestatis,
quam *Formæ*
aut *Dotis*.

Posthæc,
non clam desponder
sibi eam,
sed ambir,
ut *Procus*,
apud *Patrem* 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos*,
per *Pronubos*. 3.

Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus*, 4.
& ipsa, *Sponsa*; 5.
fiuntq; *Sponsalia*,
& scribitur
Instrumentum dotale. 6.

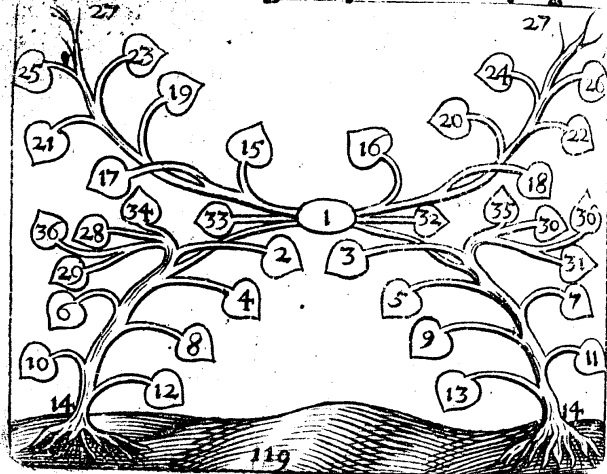
Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ*,
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote*, 7.
datis utrôq;
Manibus 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus*; 9:
tûm epulantur
cum invitatis *Testibus*.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hâc mortuâ
ille fit *Viduus*.

R

The

CXIX.

The tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor Consanguinitatis*

In Consanguinity
there touch a man 1.
in Lineal Ascent,
the Father (the Father
in Law.) 2.
and the Mother (the
Mother in Law,) 3.
the Grand-father, 4.
& the Grand-Mother, 5.
the great-grandfather 6
and the great-grand-
mother, 7. the great-
great-grand-father, 8.
the great-great-grand-
mother, 9. the great-
great-grand-father's Fa-
ter, 10.

Hominem 1 (gunt,
Consanguinitate attain-
in *Linea Ascendenti*,
Pater
(*Vitricus*) 2.
& *Mater*
(*Noverca*) 3.
Avus, 4.
& *Avia*, 5.
Proavus 6.

& *Proavia*, 7.
Abavus 8.

& *Abavia*, 9
Atavus 10.

the

the great-great-grand-
mothers Mother, 11.
the great-great-grand-
fathers-grand-father, 12
the great-great-grand-
mothers-grandmoth. 13
Those beyond these are
called ancestors, 14... 14
In a Lineal descēt, (15
the son (the son in law)
and the daughter (the
daughter in Law, 16.)
the Nephew 17.
and the Niece, 18.
the Nephews Son 19.
& the Nephews daughter 20
the Nephews Nephew 21.
and the Nieces Niece, 22.
the Nephews Nephews Son
23. the Nieces Nieces
daughter, 24.
the Nephews Nephews
Nephew, 25. the Nieces
Nieces Niece, 26. Those
beyond these are called
Posterity. 27. 27.
In a Collateral Line
are the uncle by the fathers
side 28 and the Aunt by the
fathers side, 29. the Uncle
by the Mothers side, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mo-
thers side, 31. the Brother 32
and the Sister, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.
the Sisters Son, 35. & the co-
sin by the brother & sister. 6

& *Atavia*, 11.*Tritavus* 12.

& *Tritavia*; 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Majores. 14... 14.

In *Linea Descendenti*,
Filius (*Privignus*) 15

& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
Nepos 17.

& *Neptis*, 18.*Pronepos* 19.& *Proneptis*, 20.*Abnepos* 21.& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos 23.
& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos 25.

& *Trineptis*; 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Posterii. 27... 27.

In *Linea Collaterali*sunt *Patruus* 28.& *Amita*, 29.*Avunculus* 30.& *Matertera*, 31.*Frater* 32.& *Soror*, 33.*Patruelis* 34*Sobrinus*, 35.& *Amitinus*. 36... 36.

R 2

Societas

CXX.

Societas Parentalis.

The Society betwixt Parents
and Children.

The

Married Persons,
(by \S blessing of God)
have issue,
and become Parents.

The Father 1. beget-
teth, and the Mother 2.
beareth Sons 3.
and Daughters, 4.
(sometimes Twins.)

The Infant 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mo-
ther with her breasts, 8
and fed with Pap. 9.

Afterwards
it learneth to go by
a Standing-stool, 10.
playeth with Rattles, 11
& beginneth to speak.

As it beginneth to
grow older, it is accu-
stomed to Piety 12.
and Labour 13.
and is chastised 14.
if it be not dutifull.

Children owe to Pa-
rents Reverence,
and Service.

The Father main-
taineth his Children
by taking Pains. 15.

Conjuges, suscipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*

Pater 1. generat,
& *Mater* 2.
parit *Filios* 3.
& *Filiis*, 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.*)
Infans 5.

involvitur *Fasciis*, 6.
reponitur in *Cunas*. 7.
à matre
lactatur *Uteribus*, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis*. 9.

Deinde,
incedere discit
Serperastro, 10.
ludit *Crepundiis*, 11.
& *fari* incipit.

Crescente ætate,

Pietati 12.
& *Labori* 13. adsuessit,
& castigatur 14.
si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent
Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater,
sustentat *Liberos*,
laborando. 15. *Socie-*

CXXI.

Societas herilis.

121

The Society betwixt Masters
and Servants.

The Master (the good-
man of the House) 1.
bath Men-Servants; 2.
the Mifires (the good
wife of the House) 3.
Maidens. 4.

They appoint these
their Work, 6.
and give them their
Tasks; 5.
which are faithfully
to be done by them
without murmuring,
and losse; for which
their Wages, and Meat
and Drink
is allowed them.

A Servant
was heretofore
a Slave,
over whom the Master
had power of
life and death.

At this day
the poorer sort
serve in a freemanner,
being hired for wages.

Herus
(*Pater familias*) 1.
habet
Famulos (*Servos*) 2.
Hera (*Mater famili-*
Ancillas. 4. (as 3)

Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.
& distribuunt
Laborum pensa; 5.
quæ ab his fideliter
sunt exsequenda,
sine Murmure
& Dispendio;
pro quo præbetur
ipsis, *Mercēs*
& *Alimonia*,

Servus
olim erat
Mancipium,
in quem
Vitæ & necis
Domino potestas fuit :

Hodie
Serviunt liberè
pauperiores,
mercede conducti.

CXXII.

A City.

Urbs.



Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.
or a Town,
or a City, 2.
That and this
are fenced and begirt
with a Wall 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks 5.
and Palisadoes. 6.
Within the walls
is the voyd Place ; 7.

Ex multis Domibus
fit *Pagus*, 1.
vel *Opidum*,
vel *Urbs*. 2.
Istud & hæc
muniuntur & cinguntur
Mœnibus (*muro*) 3.
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus 5.
& *Vallis*. 6.
Intra muros,
est *Pomœrium* ; 7.

with:

without,
the Ditch. 8.

In the walls
are Fortresses, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-towers, 11.
are upon
the higher places.

The entrance into
a City is made
out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.

The Gate hath
a Percullis, 15.
a Draw-bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks,
and Bolts,
as also
Barres, 18.

In the Suburbs
are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses,
and also
Burying-places. 21.

extra,
Fossa. 8.

In *mœnibus*,
sunt *Propugnacula* 9
& *Turres* ; 10.

Specula 11.
exstant
in editioribus locis.

In *Urbem*
ingressus fit,
ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
super *Pontem*. 15.

Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Claustra,
& *Repagula*,
ut &
Vestēs. 18.

In *Suburbis*
sunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut &
Cœmeteria. 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts
of a City.

Interiora Urbis.



Within a City
are Streets, 1.
paved with stones;
Market-places, 2.
(in some places
with Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The publick buildings
are in the middle of the
the Church, 5 (City,
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange. 8.

Intra Urbem
sunt *Plateæ* (Vici) 1.
lapidibus strata;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi
cum *Porticibus* 3.)
& *Angiporti*. 4.
Publica ædificia sunt
in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercatura; 8.
About

About the Walls,
and the Gates,
are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Innes,

Ale-houses,
Cooks-shops, 11.
the Play-house, 12.
and the Spittle; 13.

In the by-places
are houses of office, 14.
and the Prison. 15.

In the chief Stæple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens
dwelling. 17.

In the Streets
are Wells. 18.

The River 19.
or Beck
running about & City,
serveth
to wash away the filth.

The Tower 20.
standeth in the highest
part of the City.

Circa Mænia,
& *Portas,*
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.

Diversoria,
Popina,
& *Caupona*, 11.

Theatrum, 12.
Nosodochium; 13.

In recessibus,
Forica (*Cloacæ*) 14.
& *Custodia* (*Carcer*) 15

In *Turre primaria*
est *Horologium*, 16.
& *habitatio*
Vigilum. 17.

In *Plateis*
sunt *Putei*. 18.
Fluvius, 19.
vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inservit
sordibus eluendis.

Arx 20.
exstat
in summo Urbis.

Judge-

CXXIV.

Judicium.

Judgement.

The best Law is
quiet agreement,
made either
by themselves, (is,
betwixt whom the sute
is by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed
they come into Court, 1
heretofore they judg'd
in the Market-place,
at this day in the Moot-
hall is the Judge, 2. (hall)
sitteth with his Assessors, 3
the Clerk 4. (writing).
taketh their votes in

The Plaintiff 5.
accuseth
the Defendant, 6.
& produceth witnesses 7.
against him.

The Defen' excuseth
himself by a counselor, 8
whom the Plaintiffs
Counselor 9. contradicts

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting & innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty (fine,
to a punishment, or a
or torment.

The

Optimum *Jus* est
placida conventio,
facta,
vel ab *ipsis*,
inter quos *Lis* est,
vel ab *Arbitro*.

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in *Foro*,
hodie in *Prætorio*)
cui præsidet *Judex* [Præ-
cui *Assessoribus*; 3. (tor)] 2
Dicographus, 4.

Vota calamo excipit.

Actor 5.

accusat

Reum, 6.

& producit *Testes* 7.
contra illum.

Reus excusat se
per *Advocatum*; 8.

cui contradicit
Actoris Procurator. 9;

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens *infontem*,
& damnans *fontem*
ad *Pœnam*, vel *Mul-*
ctam,

vel ad *Supplicium*.

The

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.



Malefactors 1.
are brought from the
Prison, 3. (where they
are wāt to be tortured)
by Sergeants, 2.
or dragd with a horse, 15
to place of Execution.

Theeves 4.
are hanged
by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.

Whore-masters
are beheaded; 7.

Malefici 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
è *Carcere* 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel equo raptantur. 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.

Fures 4.
in *Patibulo* 5
suspenduntur
à *Carnifice*; 6.

Mœchi
decollantur;

Mur.

Murderers
and Robbers
are either laid upon
a Wheel, 8. (ken,
having their legs bro-
or fastned upō a stake. 9

Witches
are burnt in
a great Fire. 10.

Some befoze they be
executed have their
tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12
or are burnt
with Pincers. 14.

They that have their
life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16
are strapadoed, 17.
are set upon a wooden-
horse, 18.

have their ears cut off, 19.
are whipped, 20.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned
to the galleys, (sonnet.
or to perpetual imprisonment.

Traytors are pulled in
pieces with 4 horses.

Homicida (*Sicarii*)
ac *Latrones* (*Piratae*)
vel *crurifragia* plexi
Rota imponuntur, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur; 9.

Striges (*Lamiae*)
super *Rogum* 10
cremantur.

Quidam (*ficiantur*,
antequam supplicio af-
clinguantur, 11.
aut super *Cippum* 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus* 14.
uruntur.

Vitâ donati,
Nucellis constringun-
(tur, 16.

luxantur, 17.

Equuleo imponun-
tur, 18.

Auribus truncantur, 19.

Virgis caduntur, 20.

Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,

damnantur
ad *triemes*, (petuum.
vel ad *Carcerem* per-

Perduelles
quadrigris diserpuntur.
Mer-

CXXVI.

Mercatura.

Merchandizing.

Wares

Wares (places,
brought from other
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale
in Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold
for Money, 3.
being either measured
with an Eln, 4.
or weighed in
a pair of Ballances. 5.
Shop-keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would also
be called Merchants. 9.

The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,
and setteth y^e rate of it,
and how much it may
be sold for.

The Buyer 10.
cheapneth,
and offereth the price.

If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered
to him that promiseth
themost.

Merces
aliunde allatae,
in domo commerciorum 1
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in Tabernis mercimonio-
& venduntur (rum, 2.
pro pecuniâ (moneta) 3.
vel mensuratae
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatae
Librâ. 5.

Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& Scrutarii, 8.
etiam volunt
dici Mercatores. 9.

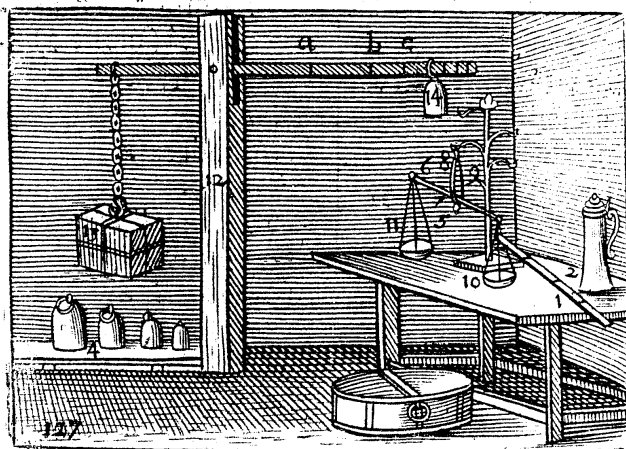
Venditor
ostentat
rem promercalem,
& indicat pretium,
quanti liceat.

Emptor 10.
licitatur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contrahitur, 11.
ei res addicitur,
qui plurimum
pollicetur.

S

Men

CXXVII.

Mensura & Pondera.

Measures and Weights.

We measure things &
hang together with an
liquid things (Eln, 1.
with a Gallon, 2.
& dry things by
a two-bushel measure. 3.

We try the heaviness
of things by Weights 4
and Ballances. 5.

In this is first
the Beam; 6.
in the midst whereof is
a little Axle-tree, 7.
above,
the cheeks, & the hole, 8.
in which the Needle 9.
moveth it self to & fro;
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by
little Cords. 11.

The Brasiers ballance, 12
weigheth things,
by hanging them
on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight 14.
opposite to them,
in a weigheth just
as much as the thing,
in b twice so much,
in c thrice so much, &c.

We

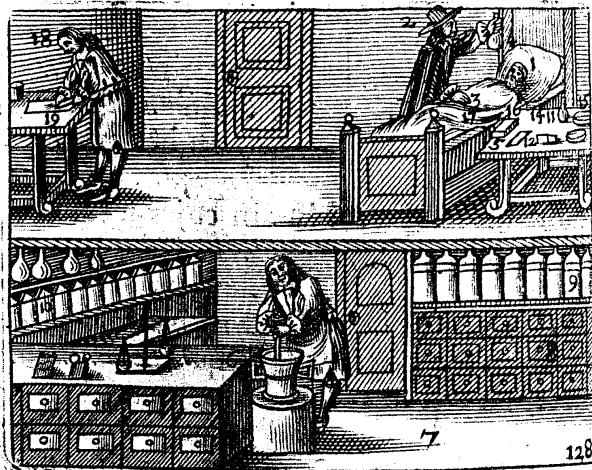
Res continuas,
metimur *Ulnâ*, 1.
liquidas,
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno. 3.

Gravitatem rerum
experimur *Ponderibus*, 4
& *Librâ* (balance) 5.

In hac primâ est
Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7.
superius
Trutina & *agina* 8.
in quâ *Examen* 9.
sefe agitat;
utrinq;
sunt *Lances*, 10.
pendentes
Funiculis. 11.

Statêra 12.
ponderat res,
suspendendo illas
Unco, 13.
& *Pondus* 14.
ex opposito,
quod in a
æquiponderat rei,
in b bis tantum,
in c ter, &c.

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.

Phyick.

The

The Patient, 1. (2.
sendeth for a Physician
who feeleth
his Pulse, 3.
and looketh upon
his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt
in a Bill 5.

That is made ready
by the Apothecary 6.
in an Apothecaries
shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots 10.

And it is either
a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.

Diet
and Prayer, 16.
is the best Phyick.

The Chirurgion 18.
cureth Wounds 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaisters. 19,

Ægrotans, 1.
accerfit *Medicum* 2.
qui tangit
ipsius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inspicit
Urinam, 4.
tum præscribit
Medicamentum
in *Schedulâ* 5.

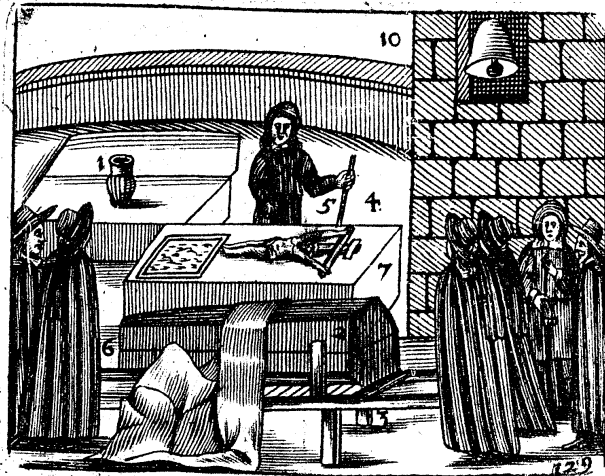
Idud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo* 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capsulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis* 10.
adservantur.

Estq;
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillula*, 13.
vel *Pastilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.

Dieta
& *Oratio*, 16.
est optima *Medicina*.

Chirurgus 18.
curat *Vulnera* 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Splenis (*emplastris*. 19

CXXIX.

Sepultura.

A Buriall.

Dead

Dead Folks (burned,
heretofore were
and their ashes
put into
an Urn 1.

We enclose
our dead Folks,
in a Coffin 2.
lay them upō a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried
out in a Funeral-pomp
towards y^e Church-
where they are (yard, 4
laid into the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers 5.
and are interred;
this is covered
with a Grave-stone 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs 9.

As the Corps
go along,
Psalms are sung,
and the Bells
are rung. 10.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in Urnâ 1.
recondebantur.

Nos includimus
nostros demortuos,
Loculo (Capulo) 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& efferri curamus
Pompâ funebri
versus Cæmeterium, 4.
ubi
à Vespillonibus 5.
inferuntur Sepulchro, 6.
& humantur;
hoc Cippo 7.
regitur,
& *Monumentis 8.*
ac Epitaphiis 9.
ornatur.

Funere
prodeunte,
cantantur *Hymni,*
& *Campana 10.*
pulsantur.

S 4

Ludus

CXXX.

Ludas Scenicus.*A Stage-Play.*

In

In a Play-house, 1.
 which is trimmed wth
 Hangings, 2.
 and covered with
 Curtains, 3.
 Comedies,
 & Tragedies
 are acted,
 wherein memorable
 things are represen-
 ted; as here,
 the History
 of the Prodigal Son, 4.
 and his Father, 5.
 by whom
 he is entertained,
 being returned home.

The Players

act
 being in disguise;
 the Fool, 6.
 maketh Jests.

The chief of the
 Spectators sit in
 the Gallery, 7.
 the common sort
 stand on the ground, 8.
 and clap the hands
 if any thing
 please them.

In *Theatro*, 1.
 (quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.

& *Sipariis* 3.
 tegitur)
 aguntur *Comædia*
 vel *Tragædia*,
 quibus representantur
 res memorabiles;
 ut hic,
Historia
 de *Filio prodigo*, 4.
 & *Patre* 5. ipsius,
 à quo
 recipitur,
 domum redux.

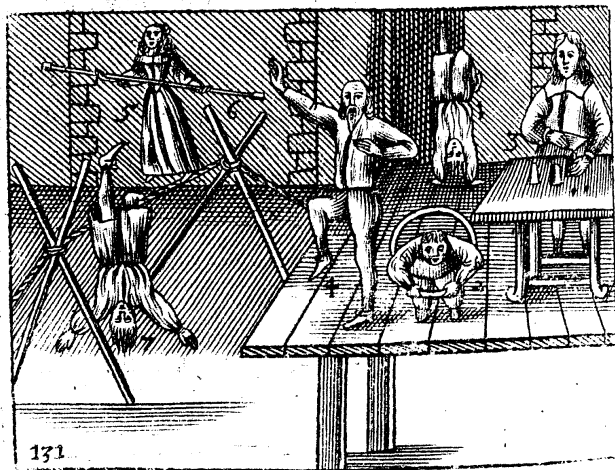
Actores (histriones)

agunt
 personati;
Morio, 6.
 dat Jocos.

Spectatorum
primarii,
 sedent in
Orchestra; 7.
Plebs stat
 in *Caveâ*, 8.
 & plaudit,
 si quid arridet.

Prefigia.

CXXXI.

Præstigia.*Sleights.*

The Tumbler 1.
maketh
several Showes,
by the nimblenesse
of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping thorow
a Hoop, 2. &c.

Sometimes also
he danceth 4.
having on a vizard.

The Jugler 3.
sheweth sleights,
out of a Purle.

The rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
boldeth a Poise, 6.
in his Hand;
or hangeth himself
by the Hand
or Foot, 7. &c.

Præstigiator 1.
facit
varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate
corpotis,
deambulando
manibus,
faliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. &c.

Interdum etiam
tripudiat 4.
larvatus.

Agyrta 3.
Præstigias facit,
è *marfupio*.

Funabulus, 5.
graditur & saltat
super *funem*,
tenens manu
Halterem; 6.
aut suspendit se
manu
vel *Pede*, 7. &c.

CX XXII.

Palæstra.

The Fencing-School.

Fencers

Fencers
 meet in a **Duel**
 in a Fencing-place,
 fighting with swords, 1.
 or Pikes 2.
 and Halberds, 3.
 or Short-swords, 4.
 or Rapiers 5.
 having balls at the point
 (lest they wound one
 another mortally,)
 or with
 two Edged-swords
 and a Dagger 6.
 together.

Wrestlers 7.
 (among the Romans
 in times past
 were naked, & anointed
 with Oyl) take
 hold of one another,
 and strive whether
 can throw the other,
 especially by tripping
 up his Heels, 8.

Hood-winked fencers 9
 fought with their fists
 in a ridiculous strife,
 to wit, with their
 eyes covered,

Pugiles
 congregiuntur Duello,
 in *Palæstrâ*, decertantes
 vel *Gladiis*, 1.
 vel *Hastilibus* 2.
 & *Bipennibus*, 3.
 vel *Semispathis*, 4.
 vel *Ensisibus* 5.
mucronem obligatis,
 ne lethaliter lædant,

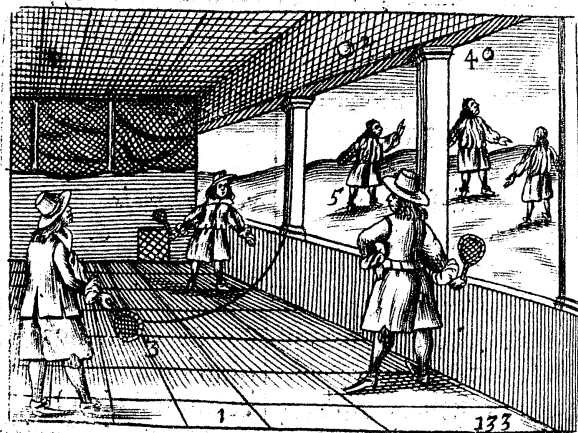
vel *Frameis*
 & *Pugione* 6.
 simul.

Luctatores 7.
 (apud Romanos
 olim nudi
 & inuncti oleo)
 prehendunt se invicem,
 & annituntur,
 uter alterum
 prosternere possit,
 præprimis
supplantando. 8.

Andabata 9.
 pugnant Pugnis,
 ridiculo certamine,
 nimirum
 obvelatis oculis.

Ludus

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pile.**Tennis-Play.**

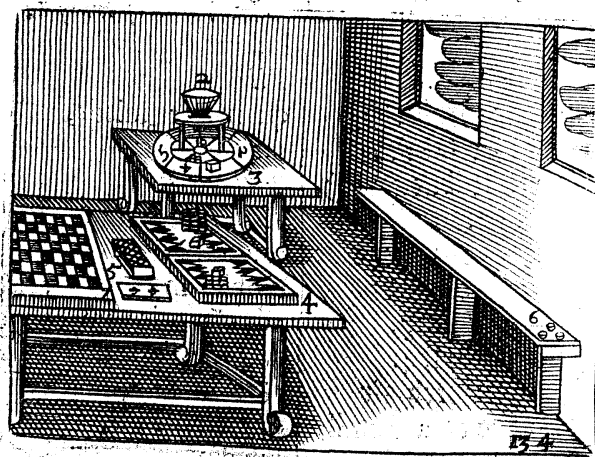
In a Tennis-Court, 1.
they play
with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
& sendeth it back with
a Racket; 3.
and that is the sport
of Noble-men
to stir their body.

A winde-ball 4.
being filled with air
by a means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist 5.
in the open air.

In *Spharisterio*, 1.
luditur
Pilâ, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo; 3.
idq; est Lusus
Nobilium (ris.)
ad cōmotionem corpo-
Follis (pila magna) 4.
aëre distenta
ope *Epistomii*,
sub dio
Pugno 5.
reverberatur.

Dice.

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleæ.

Dice-Play.

We play with Dice 1.
either they that throw
the most take up all;
or we throw them thro-
row a casting-Box 2.
upon a Board 3.
marked with Figures;
and this is
Dice-players game
at casting Lots.

Men play by
Luck and Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.
and at Cards. 5.

We play at Chesse:
on a Chesse-board, 6.
where only art
beareth the sway.

The most
ingenuous Game,
is the game at Chess, 7
wherein as it were
two Armies fight
together in Battell.

Tesseris (talis) 1.
ludimus,
vel *Plifobolindam*;
vel immittimus illas
per *Fritillum* 2.
in *Tabellam* 3.
numeris notatam,
idque est
Ludus Sortilegii
Aleatorum.

Sorte & Arte
luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.
& *Chartis lusoriis*. 5.
Abaculis
ludimus in *Abaco*, 6.
ubi sola ars
regnat.

Ingeniosissimus
ludus est,
L. Latrunculorum, 7.
quo veluti
duo exercitus
prælio configunt.

- CXXXV.

Cursus Certamina.**Races.**

Boyes

Boyes exercise
themselves in running,
either upon the Ice, 1.
in Scrick-shooes, 2.
where they are carried
also upon Sleds; 3.
or in the open field
making a Line, 4.
which,
he that desireth to win,
ought to touch,
but not to run
beyond it.

Heretofore
Runners 5.
ran betwixt Railes 6.
to the Goal, 7.
and he that
touched it first;
received the prize 8.
from him that gave
the prize. 9.

At this day
Tilting, (or the quin-
tain) is used; where
a Hoop is struck at
with Trunchion, 11.
instead of Horse-races,
which are grown
out of use.

Pueri
exercent se cursu,
five super *Glaciem* 1.
Disharrik, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trabis; 3.
five in campo
designantes *Lineam*, 4.
quam;
qui vincere cupit,
adtingere,
at non ultra
procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant
Cursores 5.
inter *Cancellos* 6.
ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum
contingebat eam,
accipiebat
Brabenn (*premiu*) 8.
à *Brabennâ* 9.

Hodie
habentur
Hastiludia,
(ubi *Lanceâ* 10.
petitur *Circulus* 11.)
loco *Equiriorum*
quæ in desuetudinem
(abierunt.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.*Boyes-Sports.*

Boyes

Boyes
 use to play either with
 Bowling-stones; 1.
 or throwing
 a Bowl 2.
 at Nine-pins; 3.
 or striking a Ball
 through a Ring, 5.
 with a Bandy, 4.
 or scourging a Top 6.
 with a Whip, 7.
 or shooting with
 a Trunck, 8.
 and a Bow, 9.
 or going upon
 Stilts, 10.
 or tossing
 and swinging
 themselves upon
 a Merry-totter. 11.

Pueri
 ludere solent,
 vel globis fistilibus; 1.
 vel jactantes
 Globum 2.
 ad Conas; 3.
 vel Sparulam.
 Clava 4. mittentes
 per Annulum; 5.
 vel Turbinem 6.
 Flagello 7.
 verfantēs;
 vel Sclopo, 8.
 & Arcu 9.
 jaculantes;
 vel Grallis 10.
 incedentes;
 vel super Petaurum 11.
 se agitantes
 & oscillantes.

T 3

Regnum

CXXXVII.

Regnum & Regio.*The Kingdom & the Region.*

Many Cities
and Villages
make
a Region
and a Kingdom.

The King,
or Prince,
resideth
in the chief-City; 1.
the Noblemen,
Lords;
and Earls,
dwell
in the Castles 2. that lye
round about it,
the Countrey-people
dwell in Villages. 3.

He hath his toll-places
upō navigable Rivers 4
and High-Roads, 5.
where
Portage
and Tollage
is exacted
of them
that sayl,
or Travell.

*Multæ Urbes
& Pagi
faciunt
Regionem
& Regnum.
Rex,
aut Princeps,
sedet
in Metropoli; 1.
Nobiles,
Barones,
& Comites,
habitant
in circumjacentibus
Arcibus; 2.
Rustici
in Pagis. 3.
Juxta
Flumina navigabilia 4.
& Vias Regias, 5.
habet
sua Telonia,
ubi
à navigantibus
& iter-facientibus,
Portorium
& Velligal
exigitur.*

CXXXVIII.

Regall Majesty.

Regia Majestas.



The King, 1.
sitteth on his throne 2.
in kingly State,
in a stately Habit, 3.
crowned wth Diademe 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.

The chief,
amongst these, are
the Chancellor 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
in splendore regio,
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate* 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum, 5.
stipatus

frequentia *Aulicorum*
Inter hos,
primarii sunt,
Cancellarius 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord Marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the high Chamberlain, 12
& Mast. of the horse, 13

There are subordinate
to these,
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.

He solemnly giveth
audience to the Ambal-
sadors of forein Princes.

He sendeth (ces. 18.
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions ever
anon by the Posts. 19.

The Fool
causeth laughter
by his topsom actions,

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aula-Magister, 8.
Pocillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magister*, 13

His subordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis*,
& *Cursoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.

Legatis Exterorum 18
præbet aures
solenniter.

Aliorsum ablegat
Vicarios suos
Administratores,
Præfectos, *Quæstores*,
& *Legatos*,
quibus subinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios*. 19.

Morio 20.
ludicris actionibus
risum movet.

The

The Souldier.

Miles.



If we be to make war,
Souldiers are listēd. 1.

Their Arms are,
A Head-piece, 2.
(which is adoꝛned with
a Crest)
and the Armour,
whose parts are,
a Collar, 3.
a Brest-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.

Si bellandum est,
scribuntur *Milites*. 1.

Horum *Arma* sunt,
Galca (Cassis) 2.
(quæ ornatur
Cristâ)
Armatura,
cujus partes,
Torquis ferreus, 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocrea ferrea, 6.
Manica, 7.
cum *Loricâ* 8.
& *Sento* (Clypeo) 9.

these

these are the defensive
Arms.

The offensive are,
A Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up
into a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded
with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.
(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-hand-Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is
the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. & the Edge, 24.
The other weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
in which is
the Haft, 27. & the Head, 28.
a Club, 29.
and a Whirlbat. 30.

They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
is charged w bullets, 33.
out of a bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier. 35.

hæc sunt Arma defen-
siva.

Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.

qui *Vagina*, 13.
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo*, 14. (guntur;
vel *Baltheo*, 15. accin-
(*Fascia militaris* 16.
inservit. ornatus)

Romphæa 17.
& *Pugio*. 18.

In his est
Mannibrium, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio

Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*. 24.
Reliqua arma sunt,
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
in quibus
Hastile 27. & *Mucro*, 28.
Clava, 29.

& *Cestus*. 30.
Eminûs pugnatur
Bombardâ (*Sclopetis*) 31.
& *Sclopiis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis* 33.
& *Thecâ bombarduriâ*, 34.
& *puivere nitrato*
& *Pyxide pulveraria*. 35.

The

CXL.

Castra.



The Camps.

When

When a Design is
undertaken,
the Camp 1.
is pitched,
and the Tents
(of Canvas 2.
or Straw 3.
are fastned with stakes;
& they entrench them
about, for securities
with Bulwarks, 4. (falk,
and Ditches; 5.
Sentinels 6.
are also set,
and Scouts 7.
are sent out.

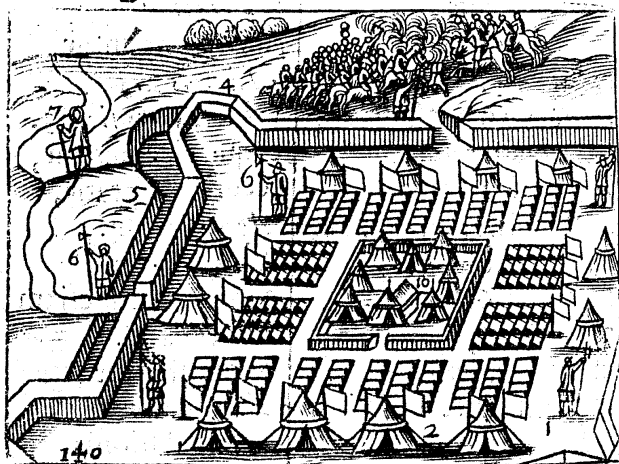
Sallyings-out 8.
are made
for forrage
and plunder sake,
where they often cope
with the Enemy 9
in skirmishing.

The Lord Generals
Pavilion
is in the midst
of the Camp.

*Expeditione suscep-
ta,*
Castra 1.,
locantur,
& Tentoria
paxillis figuntur,
è Linteis 2.,
vel Stramentis; 3.
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus 4.
& Fossis; 5.
constituuntur etiam
Excubie, 6.
& omittuntur
Exploratores. 7.
Pabulationis
& prædæ causâ,
fiunt
Excursiones, 8.
ubi sæpius
cum Hostibus 9.
velitando configitur.
Tentorium
summi Imperatoris, 10.
est in medio
Castrorum.

The

CXLI.

The Army, and
the Fight. *Acies & Prælium.*

When the Battell
is to be fought, (order,
the Army is set in
and divided
into the Front, 1.
the Rere, 2.
and the Wings. 3.
The Foot 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.

Quando pugna
committenda est,
instruitur *Acies*,
& dividitur
in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas* (Corna.) 3.
Peditatus 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatus. 5.
Ille distinguitur,
in *Centurias*,
hic, in *Turmas*.

The

These carry Banners; 6.
these Flags 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Coporals,
Ensignes,
Lieutenants,
Captains, 8.
Commanders of the horse, 9
Lieutenant Coronels,
Coronels,
He that is the chief of all,
the General.

The Drummers 10.
and the Drumslades 11.
as also the Trumpeters 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first order
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordinances 14.
are shot off.

Afterwards
they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.

They that are
overcome are slain, 16.
or taken prisoners,
or run away. 17.

They that are for the
reserve, 18.
come upon them
out of their places
where they lay in wait.

The Carriages are 19.

illæ. in medio ferunt,
Vexilla; 6.
hæ, *Labara*. 7.
Eorum *Præfecti* sunt,
Decuriones,
Signiferi,
Vicarii,
Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus
Imperator.

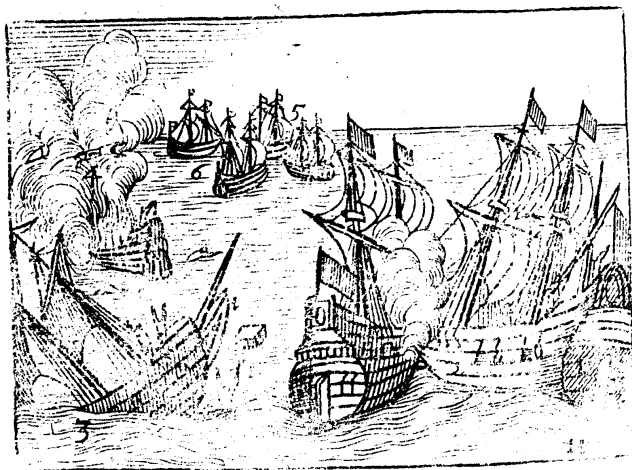
Tympanistæ 10.
& *Tympanotribæ* 11.
ut & *Tubicines* 12.
ad arma vocant
& militem inflammant.

Primo conflictu,
exploantur
Bombardæ 13.
& *Tormenta*. 14.
Postea
cominus pugnantur 15.
Hæstis & *Gladiis*.

Ficti,
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel aufugiunt. 17.
Succenturiati, 18.
superveniunt
ex insidiis.

Impedimenta 19.

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.

The Sea-Fight.

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when
huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance 2
and so being
bozed thozow,
they sink in their
own destruction,
and are Sunck ; 3.

Or, when
they are taken fire,
and either
by the firing
of Gun-Powder, 4.
men are blown up
into the air,
or are burnt
in the midst
of the waters,
or else
leaping into the Sea
are drowned. (away 5.

A Ship that flyeth
is overtaken by those
that pursue her, 6.
and is taken.

Navale praelium
terribile est,
quum
ingentes Naves,
veluti Arces,
concurrunt
Rostrois, 1.

aut *Tormentis* 2.
se invicem quassant.
atq; ita perforatae,
perniciem suam
imbibunt
& *submerguntur* ; 3

Aut, quum
igne corripuntur,
& vel
ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.
homines
in aërem ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis
exuruntur,
vel etiam
in mare defilientes
suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5.
ab *insequentibus* 6.
intercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIH.

The Besieging
of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.



A City that is like
to endure a Siege,
is first Summoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and persuaded
to Yield.

Which if it
refuse to do,
it is assaulted
by the Besiegers,
and taken by Storm:
Either by climbing
over the Walls
with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
obsidionem passura,
primam provocatur
per *Tubicinem*, 1.
& invitatur
ad *Deditionem*.

Quod facere
si abnuat,
oppugnatur
ab *obsidentibus*,
& occupatur:
Vel muros
per *Scalas* 2.
transcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them
with great-Guns; 4.
or breaking thro-
ro the Gates
with a Petarr; 5.
or casting Granadoes 6.
out of Morter-pieces 7.
into the City,
by Engineres, 8.
who lye behinde
League-Baskets; 9.
or overthrowing it
with Mines
by Pyoneres 10.

They that are Besieged
defend themselves
the Walls, 11. (from
with Fire,
and Stones, &c.
or break out by force.

A City
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid
even with the ground.

aut *Arietibus* 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis* 4.
demoliendo;
vel *Portas*
Exostrâ 5.
dirumpendo; (6.
vel *Globos tormentarios*
è *Mortariis* (*balistis*) 7.
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui post *Gerras* 9.
latitant) in *Urbem*
ejaculando;
vel eam
per *Fossores* 10.
Cuniculis subvertendo.

Obsessi
defendunt se
de *muris*, 11.
ignibus,
lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt*. 12.

Urbs
vi *expugnata*,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum solo æquatur.

CXLIV.

Religion.

Religio.



Godliness, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worshippeth God 4.
devoutly,
the knowledge of God
being drawn,
either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the Work
commendeth
the work-Master,)
or from the
Book of Scripture; 3.
He meditateth upon
his Commandments
contained

Pietas, 1. *•*
Virtutum Regina,
hausta
Notitia Dei,
vel
ex *Libro Natura*, 2.
(nam opus
commendat artificem)
vel
ex *Libro Scriptura*, 3.
colit Deum 4.
humiliter;
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehensa

in

in the Decalogue; 5,
and treading reason
under foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
He getteth Faith 7.
and Assent to the
Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8
as a helper,
in adversity.

Divine Services
are done
in the Church: 9,
in which are,
the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font. 16.

All Men perceiveth
that there is a God,
but all men do not
rightly know God.

Hence are
divers Religions, (ned
whereof IV. are recko-
net as the chief.

Decalogo; 5.

& Rationem,

Canem oblatrantem, 6.
conculcans, *Fidem* 7.
& *adsensum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumq; *invocat*, 8.
ut *Opitulatorem*,
in adversis.

Officia divina
fiunt

in *Templo*: 9.

in quo est,

Penetrabile (*Adytum*) 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.

Sacrarium, 12.*Suggestus*, 13.*Subsellia*, 14.*Ambones*, 15.& *Baptisterium*. 16.

Deum esse,
sentiunt omnes homi-
nes non omnes (nes;
rectè norunt Deum.

Hinc
diversæ *Religiones*
quarum primariæ I V.
adhuc numerantur.

U 3 Gen.

Gentilism.



The Gentiles resigned
to themselves near
upon XIIM. Deities.

The chief of the were
Jupiter, 1. President &
petty-God of Heaven;
Neptune, 2. of the Sea;
Pluto, 3. of Hell;
Mars, 4. of War;
Apollo, 5. of Arts;
Mercury, 6. of Trades;
Merchants,
and eloquence;
Vulcan (Malciber)
of Fire, and Smiths;
Æolus, of Winds;

Gentilismus.



Gentiles finxerunt
sibi prope
XIIM. Numina.

Eorum præcipua erant,
Jupiter, 1. Cæli;
Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum,
Mercatorum,
& Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Malciber)
Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum
Præfides & Deæstri:

and

and the most obscene of
all the rest Priapus.

They had also
Womanly Deities:
such as were
Venus, 7. the Goddess
of loves & pleasures,
with her little son Cu-
Minerva (Pallas) (pid; 8
with the nine Muses,
of Arts; (Weddings;
Juno, of Riches, and
Vesta, of Chastity;
Ceres, of Corn;
Diana, of Hunting,
and Fortune;
and besides these
Morbona,
and Febris her self.

The Egyptians,
instead of God
worshipped all sorts of
Beasts and Plants,
& whatsoever they saw
first in the Morning.

The Philistines offered
to Moloch, 9.
their Children
to be burnt alive.

The Indians 10.
even at this day wor-
ship the Devil. 11.

& obscænissimus
Priapus.

Habuerunt etiam
Muliebria Numina:
qualia fuerunt
Venus, 7. Dea (ptatum,
amorum & Volu-
cûm filiolo Cupidine; 8
Minerva (Pallas)
cum novem Musis,
Artium; (ptiarum;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nu-
Vesta, Castitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum,
& Fortuna;

quin & Morbona,

ac Febris ipsa.

Ægyptii,
pro Deo colebant
omne genus (rum,
Animalium & Planta-
& quicquid manẽ
primûm cõspicabantur.

Philistæi offerebant
Moloch (Saturno) 9.
Infantes
vivos cremandos.

Indi 10.
etiamnum venerantur
Cacodæmona. 11.

U 4

Ju-

Judaism.

Judaismas.



Get the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the
Patriarchs, who lived
before, & after y^e Flood.

Amongst these,
that seed of the woman,
the Messias of y^e world,
was promised to Abra-
ham, 1. the Founder
of the Jewes,
the Father of them
that beleeve; and he
(being called away
from the Gentiles)
with his Posterity,

Verus tamen Cultus
veri Dei, remansit
apud Patriarchas,
qui vixerunt
ante & post Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Abrahamo, 1.
Judeorum Conditori,
Patri Credentium,
promissus est,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Mundi Messias;

& ipse,
avocatus à Gentilibus,
cum Posteris,

being

being marked with the
Sacrament of Circum-
sion, 2. made a peculiar
people, and Church of
Afterwards (God.

God gave his Law
written with his own
finger

in Tables of Stone, 5.

to this people

by Moses, 3.

in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore he or-
dained the eating of y^e
Paschal Lamb; 6.

and Sacrifices to be
offered upon an Altar 7
by Priests, 8.

and Incense; 9.

and Commanded

a Tabernacle 10. with

y^e Ark of the Covenant 11

to be made; & besides,

a brazen Serpent 12.

to be set up against the
biting of Serpents
in the wilderness.

All which things
were Types of the
Messias to come,
whom the Jewes
yet look for.

Sacramento Circumci-
sionatus (onis 2.

singularem Populum

& Ecclesiam Dei con-

Huic populo (stituit.

postea DEUS,

per Moysen, 3.

in monte Sinai, 4.

Legem suam,

scriptam digito suo

in Tabulis lapideis, 5.

exhibuit.

Porro ordinavit
manducationē Agni Pa-
& Sacrificia (schalis; 6
in Altari 7.

offerenda

per Sacerdotes, 8.

& Suffitils; 9.

& jussit fieri

Tabernaculum 10.

cum Arcâ Fœderis; 11

præterea erigi

aëneum Serpentem 12.

contra morsum

Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia

Typi erant

venturi Messie,

quem Judai

adhuc expectant.

Christi-

CXLVII.

Christianity.

Christianismus.



The only-begotten
eternal Son of God, 3.
being promised
to our first Parents
in Paradise, at the last
being conceived by
the Holy Ghost,
in the most Holy womb
of the Virgin Mary 1.
of the Royal House
of David, and clad
with human flesh,
came into the world at
Bethlehem of Judæa,
in y extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.
promissus Protoplastis
in Paradiso, tandem,
impleto tempore, con-
ceptus per Sa. Spiritum
in utero sanctissimo
Mariæ I. Virginis
de domo regia
Davidis,
& indutus
humanâ carne,
Bethlehemi Iudææ,
in summa paupertate
Stabuli, 2. in

in y salness of time, in
the year of the world,
3970. but pure from all
sin, & y name of Jesus,
was given him,
which signifieth
a Saviour,
when he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(the Sacrament of the
New Covenant) by
John his fore-runner, 5
in Jordan, y most sacred
Mystery of the divine
Trinity appeared by the
Fathers voice 6. (where
by he testified that this
was his Son) and
the Holy Ghost in the
shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from
heaven.

From that time being
the 30. year of his age,
unto the fourth year, he
declared who he was,
his words and works
manifesting his Divi-
nity; being neither
owned, nor entertain-
ed by the Jewes,

Anno Mundi 3970.
in mundum prodit,
sed mundus
ab omni peccato,
eiq; impositum fuit
nomen Jesu, (torem.
quod significat Salva-

Hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.

(Sacramento
Novi Fœderis)

à Iohanne præcursore
in Iordane, (suo, 5.
apparuit sacratissimum
Mysterium
divinæ Trinitatis,
Patris voce 6.

(quâ testabatur,
hunc esse Filium suum)
& Spiritu Sancto
in specie Columba, 7.
cælitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore,
XXX. ætatis suæ anno,
Verbis
& Operibus,
præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem,
declaravit quis esset,
in annum usq; quartum:
à Iudæis

because

because of his
voluntary poverty.

He was at last taken
by these (when he had
first instituted

the Mystical Supper 8.
of his body and blood,
for a Seal of
the New Covenant,
and the remembrance
of himself;) carried to
the Judgement-Seat of
Pilate Governour
of Cæsarea, accused,
and condemned, as
an innocent Lamb;
and being fastened
upon a Cross, 9
he dyed, being sacrifi-
ced upon that Altar;
for the sins of the
world.

But when he had
revived by his divine
power, he arose again
the third day out of
the Grave, 10
and forty dayes after,
being taken up from
Mount Olivet 11.
into Heaven 12.

nec agnitus nec exceptus
ob voluntaria paupertate

Ab his
(quum prius instituisse

Cœnam mysticam 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis
in Sigillum [in]
novi Fœderis.

& sui recordationem)
captus tandem,
ad tribunal Pilati
Præfecti Cæsarei
raptus. accusatus,

& damnatus est, *agnitus*
innocentissimus;

actusq; in *Crucem*, 9.
in arā istā,
pro peccatis mundi
immolatus,
mortem subiit.

Sed tertiā die,
quum revixisset
divinā suā virtute,
resurrexit

ē *Sepulcro*, 10.
& post dies XL,
de *Monte Oliveti* 11.
sublatus in *Cælum* 12.

AND

and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
whilst the Apostles
gazed upon him, 13.
to whom he sent
his Holy Spirit 14.
from Heaven,
the tenth day
after his Ascension,
and them being filled
with this power,
into the world,
to preach of him;
being henceforth
to come again
to the last Judgement,
sitting in the mean
time at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding
for us.

From this Christ
we are called
Christians, (alone.)
and are saved in him

& ed rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimā die
post *Adscensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanctum 14.
de *Cælo*,
ipsoſ verò,
hāc Virtute
impletos,
de se prædicaturos,
in Mundum,
misit;
olim rediturus
ad *judicium extremum*,
interea sedens
ad *dextram Patris*,
& intercedens
pro nobis.

Ab hoc *Christo*
dicimur
Christiani,
inq; eo solo salvamur.

Mahome.

CX LVIII.

Mahometism.

Mahometismus.

Mahomet 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed
of Judaism,
Christianity,
and Gentilism,
by the advice of
a Jew 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius;
teigning,

Mahomed 1.
homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam
ex *Judaismo*,
Christianismo,
& *Gentilismo*,
consilio
Indei 2.
& *Monachi Ariani, 3.*
nomine *Sergii*;
fingens,

whilst

whilst he had the fit of
the falling sickness, that
the Archangel Gabriel
and the Holy Ghost
talked with him, using
a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his ear.

His Followers
restrain themselves
from Wine;
are circumcised;
have many wives;
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples
whereof they are called
to holy Service,
not by Bells,
but by a Priest 6.
they wash themselves
often; 7.
they deny
the Holy Trinity;
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great
Prophet,
yet less than
Mahomet;
they call their Law
the Alcoran.

dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
secum colloqui (*lem*,
Archangelum Gabrie-
& Spiritum Sanctum,
adusu faciens
Columbam, 4.
ut ex aure sua
escam peteret.

Assecta ejus
abstinent se
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur;
sunt *Polygami*;
extruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*,

non à *Campanis*
sed à *Sacerdote* 6.
ad sacra
convocantur;
sepius se ablunt; 7.
negant
S. S. Trinitatem;
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnum
Prophetam,
minorem tamen
Mahomete;
Legem suam
vocant *Alcoran*.

Gods

CXLIX.

Gods Providence: *Providentia Dei.*

Mens States,
are to be attributed
to Fortune,
or Chance,
or the influence of the
Stars (Comets 1.
Indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God 2.
and to his
Governing Hand; 3.

Humana Sortes,
non tribuendæ sunt
Fortuna,
aut *Casui,*
aut *Siderum Influxui,*
(Cometa 1. quidem
solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo 2.
& ejusdem.
Manu rectoris; 3.

even

even our sights,
or oversights,
or even our Faults.

God

hath his Ministers
and Angels, 4.
who accompany
a Man 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
against wicked Spirits
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Woe be to the mad
wizzards and witches,
who give themselves
to the Devil (being
enclosed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they shall receive
their reward of him.

etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ*.
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.

Deus

habet *Ministros* suos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
se associant,
ut *Custodes*, contra
Malignos Spiritus,
seu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei insidias struit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & Lamiis,
qui *Cacodæmoni*
se dedunt,
(inclusi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

X

Indi-

CL.

Judicium Extremum.**The last Judgement.**

For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise
up the Dead 2.
with the sound of
a Trumpet 1.
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgement-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing
in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.

When the Godly
and Elect 4.
shall enter into life
eternal into the place
of Bliss and the new
Hierusalem; 5.

But the wicked
and the damned 6.
shall be thrust
into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented
for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ
Voce *Tuba* 1.
Mortuos 2.
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Iesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis
in Nubibus) (nem
ad reddendam ratio-
omnium actorum.

Ubi *pii (justi)*
& *Electi* 4.
in *Vitam æternam*,
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& *novam Hierosolymam*
introbunt : (5.

Impii verò
& *Damnati* 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus* 7.
in *Gehennam* 8.
detrudentur,
ibi æternam
cruciandi.

Clansula.*The Close.*

Thus

Thus thou hast seen
in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief words
of the English & Latine
Tongue.

Go on now,
and read other
good Books diligently,
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, & Godly.

Remember these
things, fear God,
and call upon him,
that he may bestow
upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti
summam
Res omnes,
quæ ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & Latine
Lingue.

Perge nunc,
& lege diligenter
alios bonos *Libros*,
ut fias *Doctus*,
Sapienter, & *Pius*.

Memento horum;
Deum time,
& invoca eum,
ut largitur tibi

Spiritum Sapientiæ,
Vale!

X 3

IN-

INDEX TITULORUM

A.

CXLI.	A Cies & Prælium.	286
V.	Aër.	14
XLV.	Agricultura.	94
XXXII.	Amphibia.	68
XLII.	Anima Hominis	88
XVIII.	Animalia & primum Aves.	40
VI.	Aqua.	16
XII.	Arbor.	28
CXIX.	Arbor Consanguinitatis	242
CXXVIII.	Ars Medica.	260
XCI.	Ars Scriptoria.	186
XCIX.	Artes Sermonis.	202
LI.	Aucupium.	106
XXIII.	Aves Aquaticæ.	50
XXI.	Aves Campeſtres & Sylveſtres.	4
XIX.	Aves Domestica.	42
XXII.	Aves Rapaces.	48
	B.	
LXXIV.	Balneum,	152
XCV.	Bibliopegus.	194
XCIV.	Bibliopolium.	192
	C.	
XL.	Canales & Offa.	84
XXXVIII.	Caput & Manûs.	80
XXXIX.	Caro & Viſcera.	82
CXL.	Caſtra.	284
CXLVII.	Chriſtianiſmus.	298
III.	Cœlum.	10
LVII.	Convivium.	118

Coqui-

INDEX TITULORUM.

LIV.	Coquinaria.	112
CXXXV.	Curfus Certamina.	274
	D.	
XLIII.	Deformes & Monſtroſi.	90
I.	Deus.	6
LXVI.	Domus.	136
	E.	
CVI.	Eclipses.	216
LXXXIII.	Eques.	170
LXXVI.	Equile.	156
CIX.	Ethica.	222
CVIII.	Europa.	220
	F.	
LXVIII.	Faber Ferrarius.	140
LXIII.	Faber lignarius.	130
LXIV.	Faber Murarius.	132
XXIX.	Feræ Beſtiæ.	62
XXVIII.	Feræ Pecudes.	60
LXX.	Figulus.	144
XIV.	Flores.	32
CXIII.	Fortitudo.	230
XIII.	Fructus Arborum.	30
XVI.	Fruges.	36
XVII.	Frutices.	38
	G.	
CXLV.	Gentiliſmus.	294
CII.	Geometria.	208
	H.	
XXXV.	Homo.	74
LXXVII.	Horologia.	158
XLIV.	Hortorum Cultura.	92

X 4

Huma-

INDEX TITULORUM.

CXV.	Humanitas.	234
LXXII.	Hypocaustum, <i>cum</i> Dormitorio.	148
	I.	
IV.	Ignis.	12
XXXI.	Insecta repentia.	66
XXIV.	Insecta volantia.	52
C.	Instrumenta Musica.	204
CXXIII.	Interiora Urbis.	250
	Invitatio.	2
CXLVI.	Judaismus.	296
CXXIV.	Judicium.	252
CL.	Judicium Extremum.	306
XXVII.	Jumenta.	58
CXVI.	Justitia.	230
	L.	
XI.	Lapides.	26
LIII.	Lanionia.	110
XCVI.	Liber.	196
CXVII.	Liberalitas.	238
LX.	Linthea.	124
CXXXIV.	Ludus Alex.	272
CXXXVI.	Ludi pueriles.	276
CXXXIII.	Ludus Pilæ.	270
CXXX.	Ludus Scenicus.	264
	M.	
LXV.	Machinæ.	134
CXLIII.	Mahometismus.	302
XXXIV.	Marini Pisces & Conchæ.	72
XLVII.	Mellificium.	98
XXXVII.	Membra Hominis Externa.	78
CXXVII.	Mensuræ & Pondera.	258
	Mer-	

INDEX TITULORUM.

CXXVI.	Mercatura.	256
LXVII.	Metallifodina.	138
X.	Metalla.	24
CXXXIX.	Miles.	282
XLVIII.	Molitura.	100
II.	Mundus.	8
XCVIII.	Musæum.	200
	N.	
LXXXVII.	Natatus.	178
XC.	Naufragium.	184
LXXXVIII.	Navis actuaria.	180
LXXXIX.	Navis oneraria.	182
VII.	Nubes.	18
	O.	
CXLIII.	Obsidium Urbis.	290
XV.	Olera.	34
XX.	Oscines.	44
	P.	
CXXXII.	Palæstra.	268
XLIX.	Panificium.	102
XCII.	Papyrus.	188
LXXI.	Partes Domûs.	146
CXIV.	Patientia.	232
XXVI.	Pécora.	56
XLVI.	Pecuararia.	96
CV.	Phases Lunæ.	214
CI.	Philosophia.	206
LXXVIII.	Pictura.	160
L.	Piscatio.	104
XXXIII.	Pisces Fluviales.	70
CIV.	Planetarum Aspectûs.	212
	Præstigiæ.	

INDEX TITULORUM.

CXXXI.	Præstigiæ.	266
CXLIX.	Providentia Dei.	304
CX.	Prudentia.	224
CXLII.	Pugna Navalis.	288
LXXIII.	Putei.	150
XXV.	Quadrupedia & <i>primum</i> Domestica.	54
	Q.	
	R.	
CXXXVIII.	Regia Majestas.	280
CXXXVII.	Regnum & Regio.	278
CXLIV.	Religio.	292
LXXXI.	Restio & Lorarius.	166
	S.	
LXI.	Sartor.	126
XCVII.	Schola.	198
LXIX.	Scriniarius & Tornator.	142
CXI.	Sedulitas.	226
XLI.	Sensus externi & interni.	86
XXXVI.	Septem Ætates Hominis.	76
CXXIX.	Sepultura.	262
XXX.	Serpentes & Reptilia.	64
CXVIII.	Societas Conjugalis.	240
CXXI.	Societas Herilis.	246
CXX.	Societas Parentalis.	244
LXXIX.	Specularia.	162
CIII.	Sphæra cœlestis.	210
CVII.	Sphæra terrestris.	218, 219
CXXV.	Supplicia Maleficorum.	254
LXH.	Sutor.	128
	T.	
CXII.	Temperantia.	228
	Terra.	

INDEX TITULORUM.

III.	Terra.	20
X.	Terræ-Fœtus.	22
IX.	Textura.	122
XXV.	Tonstrina.	154
VIII.	Tractatio Lini.	120
LXXXVI.	Transitus Aquarum.	176
XCIII.	Typographia.	190
	V.	
LXXXV.	Vectura.	174
LXXXIV.	Vehicula.	172
LII.	Venatus.	108
LXXXII.	Viator.	168
LXXX.	Victor.	164
LV.	Vindemia.	114
CXXII.	Urbs.	248
	Z.	
LVI.	Zythopœia.	116
An INDEX of the TITLES.		
Chapter.	A.	Page
XXXVII.	The seven Ages of Man.	76
VI.	The Air.	14
XXXIII.	Amphibious Creatures.	68
CV.	The Apparitions of the Moon.	214
CXLI.	The Army, and the Fight.	286
XCIX.	Arts belonging to the Speech.	202
CIV.	The Aspects of the Planets.	212
	B. B.	
LXXIV.	The Bath.	152
LXXV.	The Barber's Shop.	154
XXVIII.	Labouring-Beasts.	58
XXX.	Wilde-Beasts.	62

An INDEX of the TITLES.

CXLIII.	The besieging of a City.	29
XIX.	Birds.	4
XXII.	Birds, that lye in the fields, & woods.	4
XXII.	Ravenous-Birds.	4
XXI.	Singing-Birds.	4
XLI.	The Channels and Bones.	8
XCVI.	A Book.	19
XCv.	The Book-binder.	19
XCIV.	The Book-seller's-shop.	19
LXIX.	The Wor-maker.	14
CXXXVI.	Wopes-sports.	27
L.	Bread-baking.	10
LVII.	Waxing.	11
CXXIX.	A Buttal.	20
LIV.	Butchery.	11
	C. C.	
CHI.	The Celestial Sphere.	21
CXL.	The Camp.	28
CXXXIV.	Carriages.	17
CXXXV.	Carrying to and fro.	17
LXIII.	The Carpenter.	13
XXVII.	Herb-Cattel.	5
XXIX.	Wild-Cattel.	6
XLI.	The Channels and Bones.	8
CXLVII.	Christianity.	29
CXXIII.	A City.	24
CXLIII.	The besieging of a City.	29
CXXIII.	The inward parts of a City.	25
	The Close.	308
VII.	The Clouds.	18
CXIX.	The Tree of Consanguinity.	242
LV.	Cookery.	112

An INDEX of the TITLES.

XX.	The Cooper.	164
XXI.	The Cord-wainer.	166
VII.	Corn	36
XXII.	Crawling-Wermine.	66 (land. 68
XXIII.	Creatures that lye as well by water, as by	64
XXI.	Crawping-things. D. D.	90
LIV.	Deformed and monstrous people.	138
XXVII.	Dials.	272
XXXIV.	Dice-play.	216
XL.	Diligence.	92
LV.	The dressing of Gardens.	30
	The Earth. E. E.	216
VI.	The Ecclesies.	134
XV.	Engines.	220
VIII.	Europe.	118
VIII.	A Feast. F. F.	268
XXXII.	The Fencing-School.	12
	Fire.	104
I.	Fishing.	70
XXIV.	River-fish, and Pond-fish.	72
XXV.	Sea-fish, and Shel-fish.	82
XL.	The flesh and Bowels.	32
XV.	Flowers.	52
XXV.	Flying-Wermine.	330
XXIII.	Fortitude.	55
XXVI.	Four-footed Beasts about the House.	106
LII.	Fowling.	42
XX.	Game-fowl.	50
XXIV.	Water-fowl.	22
X.	The figures of the earth.	31
XIV.	Fruits of Trees.	180
LXXXVIII.	A Galley. G. G.	194
CXLV.	Gentilism.	208
CII.	Geometry.	2
II.	God.	304
CXLIX.	Gods Prohibence.	96
XLVII.	Grading.	100
XLIX.	Grinding.	

An INDEX of the TITLES.

XXXIX.	The Head, and the Hands,	H. H.
XVI.	Hot herbs,	
XXVII.	Heard-Cattel,	
IV.	Heaven,	
XLVIII.	The making of Honey,	
LXXXIII.	The Horse-man,	
LXVI.	A House,	
LXXI.	The parts of a House,	
CXV.	Humanity,	
LIII.	Hunting,	
XLVI.	Husbands,	
I.	The Inhabitation,	I. I.
C.	Musical Instruments,	
CXLVI.	Judgment,	
CXXIV.	Judgement,	
CL.	The last Judgement,	
CXVI.	Justice,	J. J.
CXXXVII.	The Kingdom and Region,	
XXVIII.	Labouring-beasts, L. L.	
CVII.	Liberty,	
XIX.	Living creatures,	
LIX.	The dressing of Linc,	
LXI.	Linnen-Clothes,	
LXXIX.	Looking-glasses,	
CXLVII.	Mahometism,	M. M.
CXXXVIII.	Kingly Majesty,	
XXXVI.	Man,	
XXXVII.	The seven Ages of Man,	
XXXVIII.	The outward parts of a Man,	
LXIV.	The Pelon,	
CXXVII.	Measures and weights,	
CXXVI.	Merchandizing,	
LXXXIX.	A Merchants-Ship,	
XI.	Metals,	
LXVII.	A Mine.	
CV.	The apparitions of the Moon,	

An INDEX of the TITLES.

x.	Moral Philosophy,	220
cii.	Musical Instruments,	204
xxxvi.	Paper,	188
xv.	Passage over waters,	176
i.	Patience,	232
ix.	Philosophy,	206
xxviii.	Moral Philosophy,	220
xxviii.	Physick,	260
xxiv.	The Picture,	260
vi.	Pond fish,	70
xx.	Hot-herbs,	37
ciii.	The Potter,	144
xlix.	Printing,	190
x.	Gods Providence,	304
xxxv.	Prudence,	224
xii.	Races,	274
xliv.	Ravenous birds,	48
xxiv.	Religion.	292
xxxii.	River-fish,	70
xxxviii.	The Roper,	166
cvi.	Regal Majesty.	280
xlii.	A School,	198
xxv.	The Sea-fight,	288
lii.	Sea-fish, and Shel-fish.	72
xxi.	The outward and inward Senses.	86
c.	Serpents,	64
xiii.	Ship-wreck,	184
viii.	The Shoo-maker,	128
xi.	Shrubs,	38
xxxii.	Singing-birds,	44
xviii.	Sleights,	266
xx.	The Society betwixt man & wife,	240
xxi.	The society betwixt parents & children,	244
lii.	The society betwixt Master & servant,	249
xxxix.	The Soul of man,	88
xvii.	The Soldier,	282
xxxii.	She Black-Smith,	140
	Wages-sports,	276

AN INDEX of the TITLES.

Ciii.	The Celestial Sphere.	210
Cvii.	The Terrestrial Sphere.	218
Xci x.	Arts belonging to the Speech.	202
Cxxvi.	The Stable.	156
Cxxx.	A Stage-play.	264
Xii.	Stones.	26
Lxxii.	The Stone with the bed-room.	148
Xcviii.	The Study.	200
Lxxxvii.	Swimming.	178
	E. E.	
Lxii.	The Taylor.	126
Cxii.	Temperance.	228
Cxxxiii.	Tennis-play.	270
Cvii.	The Terrestrial Sphere.	218
Cxxv.	The Torments of Palefactors.	254
Lxxxii.	The Traveller.	108
Xii.	A Tree.	28
Lxix.	The Turner.	142
	U. U.	
Xxv.	Flying-Worms.	52
Xxxii.	Crawling-Worms.	66
Lvi.	The Vintage.	114
	W. W.	
Vii.	The Water.	16
Lx.	Weaving.	122
Lxxiii.	Wells.	150
Xxix.	Wild-Beasts.	60
Xxx.	Wild-Beasts.	62
Iii.	The World.	8
Xci.	Writing.	186

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